The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

A SCHEME FOR INVESTIGATING THE NAVY, NAVY-YARDS, AND BUREAUS—EAGER PURSUIT OF CORRUPTION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Naval Committee to-day, in pursuance of the resolution introduced by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House, directing the several standing committees to investigate the various departments of the Government, organized the following investigations and committed them to subcommittees consisting of the members named. The magnificence of the scheme begets a suspicion that very little is intended to be accomplished.

First—A subcommittee on the retired and active and staff officers of the Navy, to inquire whether the members thereof can be reduced, their pay diminished, or any change made therein promotive of economy and efficiency in the service—Messrs. Mills, Danford, and Robbins.

Second—Navy-yards and their management. To inquire whether their number may be reduced, and if so, in what manner and to what extent, and in their management what change can be made to reduce the cost thereof and reform the alleged abuses and corruptions existing therein—Messrs. Willis, Danford, and Williams.

Third—The Marine Corps. To inquire into the necessity for this corps as a branch of the naval service, and if it is necessary; do any abuses and frauds exist, and what change in regard thereto is demanded by the exigencies and the economy of the public service—Messrs. Lewis, Willis, and Harris.

Fourth—The *materiel* of the Navy. To inquire into its present and past condition, the cause of its present alleged weakness, and what should be the future policy of the Government in regard thereto; this subject of inquiry to include naval ordnance as well as steam machinery—Messrs. Willis, Harris, and Williams.

Fifth—The *personnel* of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned officers. To inquire what legislation is necessary in regard to recruiting, to training schools, clothing of seamen, &c., and whether any errors, abuses, or frauds exist in the purchase of provisions and clothing, and whether any change or reformation in regard to these subjects promotive of economy and efficiency in the naval service can be made—Messrs. Robbins, Burleigh, and Williams.

Sixth—The laws in relation to naval contracts and contractors and the purchases made for and on account of the naval service, on the laws and regulations affecting the service of vessels in squadrons or otherwise, on laws and regulations in regard to duties and responsibilities of inspection, and on laws and regulations affecting paymasters, their bonds, duties, accounts, liabilities, &c., and also of any agent of the department having charge of naval funds, property, or the custody or oversight thereof; this committee to inquire whether any abuses, errors, or frauds exist in the administration and execution of said laws, and what change or reformation can be made therein—Messrs. Willis, Harris, and Lewis.

Seventh—Expenditures. To inquire how estimates are made, what have been the amounts of receipts, their sources and expenditures per annum for —— years, and what is on hand to show for those expenditures, and what remedy or change is demanded to correct any abuses or frauds existing in the disposition made or to be made of the appropriations by the Government for the naval service—Messrs. Williams, Burleigh, and Jones.

The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department are pushing their investigations with great earnestness. They have summoned Rev. Dr. Newman to appear before them to-morrow with a view of obtaining from him information touching the consular service, which he was sent abroad to inspect. The committee to-day addressed a communication to Secretary Fish asking him whether any persons during the past several years have been appointed to diplomatic or consular positions who resigned before entering actively upon the duties of their appointment, and whether such persons drew pay from the Treasury, and if so, how much? They have also asked the Secretary to explain the necessity for the continuance of what are known as dispatch agents. There are six of those agents, their duty being to take charge of the mails of the State Department and see that they are forwarded as addressed. These agents are stationed at New-York, Boston, Queenstown, London, Havre, and Hamburg, respectively, and the cost of the service is said to be $100,000 annually. This service was established in order to secure the safe delivery of Government dispatches, which cannot, of course, be intrusted to foreign postal service, and this establishment of agencies is a saving to the Government of $25,000 per year over the former methods. Meanwhile the Committee on Appropriations has rendered this whole examination substantially useless.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE WILSON EULOGIES—THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN—COURTESIES TO THE INDIANA EDITORS—MR. MORTON'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE ELECTION COMMITTEE—THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The session was occupied in both Houses by the eulogies upon Vice President Wilson. There was a large number of addresses, and all were interesting and unusually good, but so much time was taken that, in the House especially, the last speakers were not attentively listened to. The address which attracted most attention for graceful and beautiful style was that of Senator Anthony. The addresses of Senator Stevenson and Proctor Knott are much praised. The successor of Mr. Willard, of Vermont, Mr. Joyce, made his maiden effort, and produced an excellent impression as a speaker.

The Spanish-Cuban correspondence transmitted to the House to-day will make a volume of considerable size. The most important paper is the note of the 5th of November, which sets forth at length the views of the United States. The answer of Spain, containing several propositions which are now the subject of negotiations between the two Governments, is not made public, and all correspondence relating to those propositions is withheld. The papers will soon be printed, but the note before mentioned is of principal interest and importance.

The Indiana editorial excursionists now here have been the recipients of marked courtesies. Prior to the meeting of the Senate to-day they were formally welcomed to the Capitol by the President pro tem., Mr. Ferry, and in the House they were given the privilege of the floor. To-night a reception and hop was given them at Willard's Hall, which was attended by President Grant, Attorney General Pierrepont, Postmaster General Jewell, the Senators and members of the House from Indiana, and a number of other officials. Brief speeches were made by President Grant, Speaker Kerr, and the Indiana Senators and members.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had an extended meeting to-day, and discussed at length the resolution of Mr. Morton for an investigation of the late election in Mississippi. The discussion was at times quite animated, and there was much difference of opinion as to the merits of the resolution. Senator Morton's bill in relation to the counting of the votes for President and Vice President was discussed, but no decision was reached. It seemed to be the general sentiment that as the twenty-second joint rule of the two houses of Congress in relation to the counting of votes for President and Vice President is likely to be abolished there is no need of pressing Mr. Morton's bill.

The House will meet to-morrow and resume the debate upon the Centennial Appropriation bill. There is little prospect that a vote will be reached, but there is evidence of weariness of the discussion and a disposition to conclude the subject early next week.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE FINENESS AND WEIGHT OF COINS—NAVY AND ARMY NOTES—FRAUDULENT POST OFFICE STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President has designated the following gentlemen as commissioners to examine and test the fineness and weight of the coins reserved at the several mints during the year 1875: Robert E. Rogers, Professor of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania; F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New-York; W. R. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry, Lehigh University, Pennsylvania; Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Washington; Prof. S. R. McClintock, Pittsburg; Prof. W. P. Blake, New-Haven; John Sherman, Jr., Washington; Dr. T. S. Bell, Louisville; E. B. Elliott, Washington.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Aaron Seldon, Michael Markwater, and Jacob B. Barwold, for the Fourth Georgia District; William B. Barry, Wiley M. Moy, and Thomas A. Fugua, for the Second Kentucky District. Gangers—Thomas Johnson, William H. McWharton, Jr., William F. B. Wilson, and William L. Shutemate, for the Fourth Georgia District.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day to consider Mr. Morton's bill to provide for counting the votes for President and Vice President. No conclusion was reached, but the opinion of a majority of the committee seemed to be that the pending discussion in the Senate on the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule renders it unnecessary to press Mr. Morton's bill at present. The committee subsequently took up Mr. Morton's resolution providing for the investigation of the late Mississippi election. Quite a long political discussion of a somewhat general character occurred, and considerable opposition to Mr. Morton's resolution was developed. The committee adjourned without disposing of the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA REVIVAL.

CLOSE OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY'S WORK—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED AS A THANK-OFFERING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Moody and Sankey closed their nine weeks' revival services in this city last night in connection with the twenty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The audience numbered over twelve thousand, and included many of our leading and influential citizens, representing every calling. As many were turned away as gained admission. Mr. Moody gave his lecture on "Daniel," which produced a profound impression, and as Mr. Sankey sang "The Ninety and Nine," the vast audience was hushed to silence. A collection of about one hundred thousand dollars was raised as a thank-offering, to enable the association to complete their new building in time for the Centennial celebration. The expenses of the revival services amounting to nearly thirty thousand dollars, have all been met by voluntary contributions. Mr. John Wanamaker, who recently bought the depot, generously granted its use without charge. The revivalists will soon leave our city for yours, followed by the prayers and regrets of tens of thousands of our citizens, multitudes of whom have been blessed by their labors. The religious interest in our city is widespread, and many churches are having an ingathering. GEO. H. STUART.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 21, 1876.

THE CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—At the races of the South Carolina Jockey Club, on the Washington Course, to-day, the attendance was large, the weather pleasant, and the track in good condition. The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; two miles; purse, $300; $225 to first; $75 to second. Mary Long, 1; Mary, 2. Time—3:52½.

SECOND RACE.—The Hutchinson Stakes, for three-year olds; mile heats; $50 entrance, $25 if declared before Jan. 1, 1876; to name and close on Dec. 1, 1875; if two or more start the club to add $300; second horse to receive $100 from the stakes. Grit, 1, 1; Athlone, 3, 2; Emma G, 2, distanced. Time—1:51, 1:51.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; one mile and three-quarters; purse $250; $200 to first, $50 to second. Survivor, 1; Larry Hart, 2; Fraud, distanced. Time—3:18.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; two-mile heats; post entry, $50; club to add $400; second horse, $100. Tom O'Neil, 1, 1; Lottie Moon, 3, 2; Prussian, 2, 3. Time—3:49¾, 3:48½.

A CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The case of Samson Rosenblat, arrested for defrauding New-York parties, was continued until Thursday next, on the production of a dispatch from District Attorney Phelps, of New-York, stating that an indictment had been found against Rosenblat in that City, and that an officer, with the proper warrant and requisition, would arrive here on Wednesday next. Other charges have been made against the prisoner, bail on which was set at $60,000, making $85,000 bail in all.

PROTECTIVE FREIGHT ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The St. Louis Merchants' and Manufacturers' Protective Freight Association has been organized here, to protect merchants and business men against discriminations practiced by railroad and other transportation lines in the matter of freight rates. The Merchants' Exchange appropriated money to carry out the objects of the organization.

SALE OF A TROTTING HORSE.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 20.—The trotting horse St. Julien, said to be the fastest trotter of his age on the turf, was sold here to-day by Dr. Pasler, of Goshen, to Mr. Humphrey for California parties. The price paid is said to be $20,000. St. Julien is by Volunteer, dam Claymore, and went on the turf green last season, when he trotted five races, winning all of them, making a record of 2:22½. He was sold two years ago for $600.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 442½; California, 86½; Segregated Belcher, 84; Ophir, 56¾; Chollar, 94; Savage, 23¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 20½; Gould & Curry, 20½; Best & Belcher, 62; Hale & Norcross, 60; Crown Point, 25; Yellow Jacket, 98; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 23; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 21¼; Sierra Nevada, 22½; Exchequer, 13¼; Overman, 61½; Justice, 30; Caledonia, 33½.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 21.—The Republican State Executive Committee have decided to issue their call for a meeting of the State Convention in this city on March 29.

ADMIRAL LEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A telegram has been received by the Navy Department from Admiral Leroy announcing his arrival at Key West, with his flag-ship, the Brooklyn. He signaled the Juniata on the 15th standing in to St. Thomas.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A BANKER COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL FOR FRAUD—THE SHERMAN PLAN FOR A UNIT OF MONEY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Richard Banner Oakley, proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, was arraigned to-day before the Lord Mayor and Sir R. Carden on charges of fraud, false pretenses and conspiracy. The prosecuting counsel said the bank had received £40,000 from the public in the shape of deposits and current accounts. An execution was put into the bank last Saturday, when it was found that there was only 11s. 11d. on hand and no money to pay the clerks. On the same day a lady paid in £700, which was used to pay out the execution and the wages of the clerks. The prisoner was remanded, the Lord Mayor refusing to take bail.

The *Times* in a leading editorial article on American finances this morning indorses Senator Sherman's proposition looking to a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. The writer says that America, in returning to specie payments, will almost enter upon a new phase of monetary development. Therefore the change in the American standard of value will involve no serious shock to social and commercial arrangements such as would ensue upon the alteration of the value of the British sovereign. The *Times* thinks the proposition opens no less a prospect than the establishment of a common monetary system for all English speaking peoples, who, by the end of this century, will probably rule or influence the people of the greater part of the earth's surface, and monopolize even a larger share of its commerce.

The weather to-day is very stormy and unpleasant throughout the British Islands. The telegraph lines are prostrated between London and Valencia. American messages are therefore dispatched by way of Brest and the French cable.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan 21.—The feature of the stock market during the present week has been its extreme dullness. There has been no activity any day, and no shares have fluctuated sufficiently to command unusual attention except Mexican and Argentine. Mexican declined to the lowest point ever known, in consequence of the Mexican Congress adjourning without taking any action in regard to the foreign debt. Argentines have materially improved, on account of reassuring advices concerning the condition of that country. United States securities are upheld by the home demand and continue very steady. The bank returns have again been very favorable and foreign exchanges show sufficient recovery to justify export operations. There has been little demand for discount, but the rate is steady at 3¾, with exceptional transactions at 4.

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "The demand for cotton has decidedly increased. Still the supply continues very abundant, and prices have again yielded, the quotations being generally reduced, and the market closed heavily. American is still offered very freely, and a decline consequently ensued of about ⅛d. per pound. In some instances forced sales were made at a greater reduction. Barzil is ⅛d.@¼d. lower. Egyptians, ¼d.; Peruvian, ⅛d.@¼d., and Surats, 1-16d.@⅛d. lower. The transactions in futures continue limited. After frequent fluctuations the quotations are about one farthing below those of last Thursday."

THE PROPOSED RIFLE AND BOATING MATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Globe* says that at a meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day it was resolved that the association should accept the invitation of the National Association at New-York to organize a team to represent the United Kingdom in a match for the championship of the world, provided that no other independent team sent from England, Scotland, or Ireland be included in the match.

Cambridge will not decide its connection with the American Centennial Rowing Regatta until the general assembly of the students takes place, when the matter will be considered by the Captains of the various boat clubs.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A BRITISH BRIG FROM BOSTON ASHORE—HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British brig Frederick Thomson, Capt. Duncan, which left Boston, Mass., on the 23d of December, for London, has gone ashore near Rye, Kent. She is making water, and her position is critical.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 21.—The American brig Onalaska, Capt. Fuller, from Leghorn Jan. 17, for Philadelphia, has arrived here. She has lost some sails, and is repairing.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF VICTOR HUGO TO THE SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Senatorial delegates for Paris and France, in which he asks them to found a democracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by amnesty, and distress by education.

THE VATICAN.

THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE—GROUNDLESS REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Lancet* (newspaper) of this city says: "On Friday the Pope, after fatiguing receptions, complained of being unwell. He had an epileptoid seizure, lasting forty minutes. Since then he has been confined to his bed. Though his health requires the doctors' vigilant care, the grave reports recently circulated are groundless."

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE CORTES—THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The elections for members of the Cortes are proceeding in an orderly manner throughout Spain.

The *Epoca*, in an editorial on the financial situation, urges the Ministry to reorganize the national finances on a sound basis, and restrict the public expenditures as much as possible.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S MEMORIAL TO LORD DERBY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The memorial of the Anti-Slavery Society to Earl Derby, the Foreign Minister, on the Cuban question, states that they have trustworthy information that Spain is willing to place Cuba in the same relation that Canada occupies toward England, on condition that slavery is retained. The memorial points out that in view of the recent American circular, the obstacle no longer exists which was advanced by Earl Derby last year, that Great Britain's interference in the Cuban Question would cause jealousy in the United States.

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL JOVELLAR ASSUMES COMMAND.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Captain General Jovellar has issued a proclamation, on assuming office, which is quiet but determined in tone.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 18, via LONDON, Jan. 21.—Roderick William Cameron and Dr. R. Forbes, of New-York; Sir Daniel Cooper, of London, and George Russell, of Scotland, have been appointed Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exhibition for New South Wales.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

There is talk of making a new county of part of Steuben, with a small portion of Allegany added, and of calling it Hornell.

The Troy *Press* tells its Democratic friends that it is not altogether certain that New-York can be held without a more than ordinary effort.

The woman suffragists claim that they can count upon at least fifty-five votes in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

George E. Pugh has been expressing himself within a week past on the subject of secession, and says that the right exists, "not as a right stated in the Constitution, but reserved."

An Ohio correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Senator Thurman will be succeeded by a Republican if he is nominated for President, and he favors the nomination of George H. Pendleton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* may be slow, but it is occasionally sure. For example, it says: "Councils are not the places for men who expect to abandon honest industry to live upon the gains of offices to which no salaries are attached."

The Boston *Globe* sums up Presidential candidates thus far as follows: On one side may be mentioned Grant, Morton, Blaine, Bristow, Washburne, Conkling, and Hayes; on the other, Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, and Bayard, and on neither side, perhaps, Charles Francis Adams.

There has been talk of postponing the Indiana Republican State Convention until a later day than Feb. 22, for which it has been called, but at a meeting of the State Committee on Wednesday, which many prominent Republicans attended, it was decided unanimously to hold to the date set.

A resolution has been brought before the Legislature of Georgia, which proposes a joint committee for the purpose of determining whether or not the lessees of the State Road have violated the terms of their lease. This resolution will be followed by a bill to sell the road outright to the highest bidder. The Atlanta *Herald* predicts "a ringing fight" over the matter.

Samuel Townsend, Democrat, of Delaware, writes: "Neither Jeff. Davis, Stephens, nor any Cabinet officer in the Southern Republic, should be allowed to take a seat in either house of Congress, and they must have pretty hard cheeks to aspire to it. I want the matter settled, and I wish Banks' amendment had been accepted. That might have answered, unless those men aspired to Congress; then Congress could have prevented their presence."

Speaking of ex-Gov. Allen, the Scioto (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "Freed now from the weighty cares of State, with which he has been annoyed and perplexed for the past two years, he will again seek in the study of science and philosophy that delight in existence which two years ago he so bravely sacrificed for the good of his country. It would be simple and unmixed cruelty to again drag this venerable statesman from his happy retirement to run an unprofitable race for the Presidency."

Hon. James B. Beck was serenaded by his neighbors after his election to the Senate, and after thanking them, said: "I have a right to be proud. Coming among you before I was a man, without friends or influence, you took me by the hand, and for more than thirty years have sustained me. During this race I have not uttered an unkind word, entertained an unkind thought, entered into no combination, resorted to no improper means, and done nothing unworthy of you. I will be a faithful public servant in the high position of Senator. I hope not to disappoint the confidence so generously reposed in me."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION.

THE TAX ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—The Senate has passed finally the bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of calling out the Militia for the suppression of the riots in Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties in April, May and June last. It also passed to a first reading the bill for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals. The House passed to a third reading the bill amending the act relating to the sinking fund, so as to assign a part of the revenue derived from the tax of the capital stock of corporations, to the sinking fund and part thereof to the general fund. This is precisely the action State Treasurer Mackey requested the House to take last Winter, when he was laughed at for his pains. This Winter the members have felt the effects of their refusal of the much needed remedy in the inability of the Treasurer to pay them even a portion of their salaries, to their great inconvenience in many cases. A resolution was called up, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of so much of the Act of Congress, providing for the resumption of specie payments as provides for the redemption in coin in 1879 of the outstanding legal tender notes. After an attempt to substitute for the resolution one instructing our Senators and Representatives to support such measures as will place the business of the country on a reliable basis and bring about a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practical time consistent with the best interest of the people, the subject was laid on the table. A resolution to fix the time for final adjournment for March 30 was defeated. A rumor has prevailed in certain circles here for several days that the Philadelphia Senators, under the leadership of McClure and Kemble, would defeat the confirmation of George Lear to be Attorney General when his name should be presented by the Governor. The opinion is now gaining ground that the subject is being agitated by McClure in his paper to create the impression that he is of some importance in Pennsylvania politics, and that there is no truth in the stories as to the strength of Mr. Lear's opponents. It is certain that the most influential of the Senators of both parties are favorable to his confirmation.

SHOCKING AND FATAL OUTRAGE.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—The dead body of Elizabeth Trombacher, a German girl fourteen years of age, was found at Youngstown to-day. Her veil was tied around her throat, and she had evidently been strangled. The verdict of a Coroner's jury was that she had been ravished and murdered. Charles Sterling, a tramp, has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in jail at Youngstown. The authorities are after another supposed tramp, who is suspected of complicity in the crime. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood of the tragedy.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Near Big Rapids, Mich., last night, Fayette McClure was mobbed and ridden on a rail. After being relieved of $160 in money and $1,500 in pension papers, he was left in the woods, where he was found this morning, suffering from a fractured skull and vertebræ. Eight of his persecutors were arrested this morning and committed to jail.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS

ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS CASES.

OPENING OF THE M'KEE PROSECUTION—STATEMENT OF WHAT IS TO BE PROVED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER—THE BROWNLEE CASE, IN INDIANA, CONCLUDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—At no time during the McDonald-Joyce trials was there such a crush of people to the United States Court room as there was to-day, to hear the opening speech and the first testimony in the McKee case. By 9 o'clock every seat and every available spot of standing room was occupied, and several hundred crowded the doorways around the outside, seeking in vain for an opportunity to get in. The scene in the court-room had the peculiar impressiveness of a crowded audience deeply interested in the proceedings. For the first time since his case was called, William McKee made his appearance in court, and was, of course, "the observed of all observers." Contrary to expectation, his manner was less nervous than usual, and he seemed to enjoy a feeling of perfect confidence that he would come through his tribulations all right. Only two hours were consumed in obtaining a jury, the panel being selected out of the first eighteen called. There were only six challenges by both sides, and there is every indication that an impartial jury has been secured. One or two of the jurors are subscribers of and readers of the *Globe-Democrat*, of which the defendant is senior proprietor, a circumstance supposed by some to be an advantage for McKee; but this is hardly a good reason for supposing it will have any material bearing on the result. After the jury had been impaneled, they were placed in the box without delay, and the trial began.

District Attorney Dyer opened the case with a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove, the material points being that he would show McKee was not only a member of the Ring, but the cause which led to his being taken into it. He was a man of influence at Washington, and, in the palmy days of the Ring, he controlled one of the principal party organs here. It would be shown that each week, while the Ring flourished, money obtained from distillers was, after the Gaugers and Storekeepers had been paid, divided into five parts, one of which went to McDonald, one to Joyce, one to Megrue, and two to McKee, he to divide with the Collector. It would be shown that during the time from September, 1871, to November, 1873, each of the beneficiaries realized about forty thousand dollars from the stealings. As a new feature of the details of carrying on the frauds, he would show that on one occasion four books, containing 1,600 rectifier's stamps, worth twenty-five cents each, were sold from the Collector's office to the rectifying firm of Bevis & Frazer for the large price of $4 each, or $6,400 for all. The stamps were not regularly accounted for to the Government, but were charged against the account of one of the clerks of the Collector's office, as though he had spoiled them. Why this was done, and why Bevis & Frazer were willing to pay $6,400 for $400 worth of stamps, would be seen when it was explained that the affixing of one of the stamps to a package of rectified spirits is a certificate that such spirits had been properly tax-paid before rectifying. The advanced price of $6,400 for $400 worth of such stamps enabled the Collector's office to realize a neat little $6,000 profit. The possession of 1,600 stamps enabled Bevis & Frazer to place upon the market, properly certified, 1,600 packages of spirits on which no taxes had been paid before rectification, each stamp thus saving them anywhere from $30 to $60. The stubs, it would be shown, were thrown into the furnace at Bevis & Frazer's establishment and burned, and no inquiry by the department resulted, because of the explanation of the Collector's books. We will show you, also, that the defendant now under trial was one of the parties interested in the suppression of evidence before the Grand Jury; that the conspiracy was not only a combination to defraud the Government, but also became a combination to keep evidence from the Grand Jury. We will also show that when Conduce Megrue was brought here upon a *capias* that McKee had three interviews with Megrue, and pleaded with that gentleman to save him, for a disclosure would ruin him, and that when these proved unsuccessful a proposition was made by members of the Ring, McKee being one of them, to buy off Megrue, and that this was not accomplished because the money could not be raised.

C. G. Megrue was then put on the witness-stand, and gave pretty much the same evidence as was given by him in the McDonald and Avery cases—that is, the history of the organization of the Whisky Ring, of whom it was composed, the amounts of money paid by distillers, who received this money, &c. The defense objected to several questions asked the witness, and insisted that the prosecution should establish the fact of a conspiracy, and that the defendant was connected with it before hearing testimony as to the acts of co-conspirators. After considerable argument witness was withdrawn with the understanding that he would be recalled later in the trial.

Joseph M. Fitzroy, who served as Deputy Collector under Charles W. Ford and Constantine Maguire, was then called and testified he had charge of the distilleries, and knew that they made "crooked" whisky; much of his testimony was a repetition of what he testified to in the previous trials. The following is the only part of it bearing directly upon the defendant:

I collected from these distilleries between June, 1873, and August, 1874, from one to five thousand dollars per week; that is, I returned that much after taking out the sums for gaugers and storekeepers; this money was taken to the Supervisor's office, where it was divided into five parts, up to the death of Mr. Ford, by Col. Joyce and myself; then the money was left there for Joyce to distribute; met the defendant at the office once; it was after Ford's death; it was between the time of Ford's death and Mr. Maguire's appointment; Gen. McDonald and Joyce were present at the time; it was on a Saturday afternoon; I had taken the money there which I had collected from the distilleries; I had been there half an hour when McKee came in; I was in the back room when I saw McKee; the money had been divided by Joyce, and as Joyce handed McKee one of the money packages, McKee said, "Fitzroy is here"; McDonald replied, "Fitzroy is all right;" then McKee turned to me, in a funny way, and said: "Fitzroy, this is a sacred thing, keep it secret." Fitzroy was asked if McKee said anything more, and added: He remarked that the amount was more than usual; Joyce explained it by saying that Ford was dead; the money had just been divided into four parts—one for Joyce, one for McDonald, one for McKee, and one for myself; this was in October, 1873; about the last of October, or beginning of November, I had a conversation with Joyce and McDonald in reference to who composed the Ring, and they told me—

Here Mr. Clover objected.

Col. Dyer said they had now established sufficiently Mr. McKee's connection with the conspiracy to make relevant the acts of the conspirators.

Judge Dillon ruled that the witness might be cross-examined on what he had testified to, and then the prosecution could withdraw him for the present to further establish McKee's connection with the conspiracy.

The cross-examination was then conducted by Judge Clover. Witness could not recollect what day he met McKee in the Supervisor's office; he made a memorandum of the amount contained in the package given to McKee at the request of Joyce, but could not remember when or where Joyce was when he made the request, nor why he thought it important that a memorandum should be made; the memorandum was produced and read. McK. 480. Witness further stated: I have no recollection of ever seeing a dollar handed to McKee other than the amount referred to, and I never saw McKee at the Supervisor's office; I did not know that he was coming on that occasion, nor did I know that he was expected; the package handed to McKee by Joyce contained $480; after McKee said to me, "Fitzroy, this is a sacred thing, you must keep it secret," I replied, "I will not do anything or say anything that will injure myself;" I told Mr. Bevis of this after I had been before the Grand Jury in June; I have not sworn to the contrary of what I have sworn here; I have not sworn that I knew nothing of any connection between McKee and the Whisky Ring; I stand indicted for perjury and for connection with the whisky frauds.

Judge Clover was here asked if he intended to impeach the witness by testimony as to what he said before the Grand Jury, and he replied that he did.

Cross-examination continued—I do not think I denied to the Grand Jury all knowledge of the Ring; I don't recollect that I said I knew nothing of the removal of spirits from Busby's distillery; I think I said I had no actual knowledge of the removal; I was indicted for perjury for having testified to this effect; do not recollect ever having told any one that I intended getting even with McKee; I did say, however, to a gentleman that I was not very sorry for McKee, because I believed McKee had caused the publication in the St. Louis *Times* of several articles against myself; I never received letters advising me to testify against any one to save myself.

Here the cross-examination closed, and the jury was placed in charge of the United States Marshal, with instructions from the court to keep them secluded from all outside influence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The evidence in the case of Hiram Brownlee, now on trial in the United States Court was concluded this morning with the testimony of W. H. Keller, of Evansville, who testified concerning the circumstances relative to the white kid gloves Brownlee wore to the Veatch wedding, and which John W. Bingham swore Brownlee had on when he [Bingham] paid him $500 at the St. George Hotel, prior to his taking part in the wedding ceremonies, the witness alleging that Brownlee had not placed his gloves on his hands until after he had reached the house of Mr. Babcock on the occasion of the wedding. Argument was begun this afternoon by District Prosecutor Trader. He was followed by Col. Steele for the defense, pending whose argument the court adjourned. Col. Steele will finish in the morning and be followed by Gen. Harrison for the defense, Gen. Brown making the closing argument.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The Special Agent of the Treasury Department, who is here working up evidence and trying to unearth those who disposed of crooked Western whisky, does not furnish the result of his investigations to any one, consequently the reports as to what has been done and who is implicated, are without foundation. Nothing definite or reliable of these matters will be known until the Government officials complete their cases, and move against those whom they find are implicated. The impression now prevails that there was no whisky ring here, and if there were any crooked operators each worked for himself, no one else knowing anything of his transactions.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the upper lake region, North-west and South-west, with easterly to southerly winds, slight rise in temperature, and areas of rain or snow. Fair weather prevails in the remaining districts, with increased pressure, lower temperature in New-England and north of Virginia, and a slight rise of temperature in the South Atlantic States. The Mississippi River has risen eight inches at St. Louis and twenty-eight inches at Cairo. The Cumberland has risen eleven inches at Nashville, and the Ohio has risen nineteen at Cincinnati and fallen twenty-one at Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England clear and colder weather during the day, with continued high barometer and variable winds, followed by falling barometer, threatening weather and east to south winds during Saturday night.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy and slightly colder weather during the day, with north-east to south-east winds, followed by falling barometer and increasing cloudiness during the afternoon.

For the lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, areas of rain or snow, with east to south winds, falling barometer, and stationary or a slight rise of temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally cloudy weather, with snow or rain, variable winds, high but falling barometer, and temperature below freezing, except in the southern portions.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, and a slight fall in temperature, with north-east to south-east winds, and a slight change in barometer.

For the Gulf States increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with southerly winds, higher temperature than on Friday, and slight changes in barometer.

The Ohio River will fall slowly above Evansville. The Central Mississippi will rise at Cairo and Memphis.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning a farmer on his way to market discovered flames issuing from the north-west corner of the old Codwise mansion, situated on the Rockaway road, in the vicinity of Jamaica, Long Island. He stopped his team, and after warning the inmates of the building, endeavored to subdue the flames. Water being scarce, the flames got beyond control, and before the arrival of the Fire Department the house was in a sheet of fire, and all efforts to save it were unavailing, although it burned slowly, as the timbers were all hardwood. The building was owned by a Mr. Kief, a New-York carpenter, and occupied by Adam Schmalenberg, who kept a lager-beer saloon in the lower story. Schmalenberg rented a part of the house to two families. The inmates succeeded in saving most of their effects, except Mr. Schmalenberg, who lost about three hundred dollars. The house was built by Ames Botts, brother of John Minor Botts, and years ago was a favorite resort of Southern turfmen. Not long ago a large barn belonging to the place was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The building, although in poor repair, was valued at $1,000, the timbers being of white oak. This is the fourth or fifth incendiary fire that has occurred in Jamaica within a short time.

A fire occurred at 7:30 o'clock last evening on the fourth floor of No. 308 Fulton street, Brooklyn, in the building owned by J. H. McCauley, which resulted in a damage to the building of $1,500. The fourth floor is occupied by Hoskins & Leathing as a hat manufactory, and the stock was damaged to the extent of $1,500. Their loss is protected by an insurance in the National Insurance Company of $2,000. The third floor is occupied by Mr. French as a business college, and the loss is estimated at $250, on which there was no insurance. Mrs. Watkins occupied the second floor as a dress-making establishment. Her loss was $300, and her insurance, in the Republic and Williamsburg Companies, is $2,000. The first floor was not damaged. The origin of the fire is not known.

A stable containing 194 kegs of powder at the India Block Coal Company's mines, near Covington, Ind., caught fire Thursday night and caused an explosion, which killed seven mules and one horse. No human lives were lost.

The house of Daniel Vogel, near Honesdale, Penn., with nearly the entire contents, was burned on Wednesday. The loss is estimated at $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,250.

The scale shop of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., at St. Johnsbury, Vt., was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is not known. Covered by insurance.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp in the basement of No. 47 Baxter street, last evening, caused a slight damage by fire to the premises.

Eaton & Wilson's shoddy mill, at Medway, Mass., was burned Thursday night. The loss is $3,000; no insurance.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 511 Third avenue, causing a trifling damage.

SNOWED IN.

OMAHA, Jan. 21.—The eastward bound passenger train on the Union Pacific Road, which was due at Green River, Wyoming, last night, became imbedded in the snow between that place and Bryan, Wyoming, yesterday afternoon. The westward bound trains were laid up at Green River until the track was cleared, which was accomplished at noon to-day. The road in now clear on all divisions, and the trains are making regular time. This delay is the only one of the kind which has occurred this Winter.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—A clerk of the Bingham House, of this city, had a hearing before a United States Commissioner this morning, charged with violating the Civil Rights bill. The complainant is Fields Cook, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Alexandria, Va. He alleges that he was, on Tuesday last, refused a room at the Bingham House, on the plea that the house was full, although a number of gentlemen, who arrived later, were accommodated with rooms. The clerk entered bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

THE MERCER WILL CASE.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—Vice Chancellor Blake to-day delivered judgment in the Mercer will case in favor of defendants, Attorney General and R. D. Mercer, nephews of the deceased. Andrew Mercer's estate thus settled embraces a large portion of the business part of this city, to which the alleged wife and son laid claim.

THE PRESERVATION OF FISH.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 21.—The annual meeting of the Maine State Association for the Preservation of Fish was held this evening. The old board of officers were re-elected. The attendance was large and a free discussion of fish culture took place.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

SECRETARY FISH'S NOTE OF NOV. 5, 1875—A SUCCINCT STATEMENT OF THE GRIEVANCES OF THE UNITED STATES—SPAIN'S NEGLECT TO REDRESS THE WRONGS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA—COPIES OF THE NOTE SENT TO AMERICAN MINISTERS IN EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President to-day inclosed a letter of Mr. Fish, and copies of correspondence, to the House of Representatives in response to a resolution of that body calling for copies of correspondence in relation to the Cuban question. The documents are voluminous, and comprise much that has heretofore been published. It appears that on the 5th of November last the Secretary of State addressed two long letters to Minister Cushing at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neglect of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in relation to the trial of Burriel, according to the terms of said protocol. It appears that no steps had been taken to that end by the Spanish Government, but that it was even then discussing certain abstract questions when it should be making the investigation without waiting for any communication from the United States. The Secretary says "it has been and is our desire to adjust this and every other question, and in this desire we have been pressed almost to the limit of endurance. In the same spirit you have again been instructed to represent to Spain the injury that her course in reference to Gen. Burriel involves to both countries, and its effects upon our relations, and therefore it is earnestly hoped these representations may be received and responded to in the same spirit. Whether this question shall precede or follow the treaty question or the confiscation case is left to your discretion." On the 16th of November a telegram was sent by Mr. Cushing to Mr. Fish stating that the Spanish note had come in. It repeats the assurance of the trial of Burriel. The following is Mr. Fish's dispatch of Nov. 5, 1875, to Mr. Cushing:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1875.

Caleb Cushing, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: Pursuant to the intimation conveyed in my No. 242, I deem it necessary to recur to the general question of our relations with Spain, and to consider the progress which has been made in disposing of the outstanding questions which for some time past have seriously threatened the relations of the two countries. At the time of your departure for Madrid, apart from the general question of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba and the failure to suppress the revolution, several prominent questions remained unadjusted, the settlement of which was deemed necessary before any satisfactory relations with Spain could be established or maintained. Upon all of these you were instructed. The most prominent among them were the questions arising from the embargo and confiscation of estates of American citizens in Cuba, those relating to the trial of American citizens in that island in violation of treaty obligations, and the claims arising out of the capture of the Virginius, including the trial and punishment of Gen. Burriel. After the expiration of more than eighteen months it seems advisable to examine what progress has been made, and to consider our present relations with Spain.

ARBITRARY SEIZURE AND CONFISTICATION.

In reference to the arbitrary seizure and withholding of the estates and property of citizens of the United States in Cuba, under proceedings of confiscation or embargo, so called, a separate instruction was addressed to you, under date of Feb. 6, prior to your departure for your post. I referred therein to the general facts surrounding these cases, and to the arbitrary action of the authorities, by which the property of American citizens had been seized, in violation of treaty provisions, in the absence of judicial proceedings, without hearing, and under such circumstances as to call for vigorous protest and demands on behalf of this Government. The general facts surrounding these cases are well known. It is not pretended, so far as I am aware, that any legal justification for these wrongs has been attempted on the part of the authorities of Spain, or that these proceedings in Cuba are defended or upheld. On the contrary, pursuant to the decree issued by the Government on the 12th of July, 1873, the illegality and indefensible character of these acts were admitted, and the embargoes were ordered to be removed and property to be restored. This decree was at first received in Cuba with calm indifference, not even published or adverted to, and the proceedings of the authorities were in no notable respect changed thereby. At the time of the visit of Señor Soler y Pla, Minister of Altramar, the decree was in some instances recognized, and some insignificant steps taken in individual cases to comply therewith. In general, however, it was claimed either that incumbrances existed, making a compliance therewith impossible, or the delivery was offered burdened by leases or incumbrances, and coupled with unfair conditions or demands, or delivery was avoided on the ground that particular property was confiscated, not embargoed. In fact the decree was treated in general with supreme indifference. You were informed that the President, while not disposed to question the willingness of the authorities in Spain to do justice to this Government and her citizens, expected that means would be found to compel the agents in Cuba to obey the orders of the supreme Government. Such was the condition of the question at the date of your departure. Numbers of American citizens had at this time been deprived of their property, and were anxiously awaiting the performance of the promises and assurances which had been given by the Spanish Government. In spite of all the efforts which you have made, intelligent and energetic as they have been, no effectual result has been accomplished.

SPECIAL CASES MENTIONED.

Immediately after you had entered on your duties, in your No. 24, under date of June 2, you reported a conversation with Mr. Ulloa, having reference to this question, and in your No. 39, of June 22, you advised the Department of a note addressed to the Minister of State, calling attention to the particular cases of Mr. Criado and Mrs. Farres de Mora, and to the general question, although orders of disembargo had been passed and as early as Jan. 18, 1873, the then Minister of State at Madrid had expressed surprise and regret at the continual delay in these particular cases. Mr. Ulloa informed you, under date of July 7, 1874, that the Ministry was in want of information as to these cases, and that the information had been requested through the Minister of the Colonies. He added, however, that the Spanish Government proposed to adopt with all possible dispatch, a general system with respect to pending embargoes, and that that important question would be set at rest in conformity with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1795, and with that respect which the Spanish Government had for its obligations. These assurances were repeated to you by Mr. Ulloa as reported in your No. 95, under date of Sept. 7, 1874, and in your No. 153, dated Nov. 23, it appears that similar statements were again made. Nevertheless, with all these cases long since brought to the attention of the Spanish Government, with the case of Mrs. Farres de Mora before the Minister of State, in connection with that of Mr. Criado, Mr. Ulloa took occasion to reply in the case of Mr. Criado alone, as reported in your No. 95, to the effect that he was not a bona fide citizen of the United States, and thus to avoid the decision of the issue before him. So far as this case was concerned, Mr. Criado was but one individual, jointly interested with others in the decision of a principle and he

cause some flaw was supposed to have been found as to his right to claim the benefit of the general principle, when decided, opportunity was taken to decline to make any decision on the principle itself. It is ascertained, however, not only that the claim that Mr. Criado is not a citizen is not well founded, but that a trial of his claim before the Mixed Commission is progressing, and this question has not been raised; but the advocate on the part of Spain is understood to have declared himself satisfied as to Mr. Criado's citizenship, the Spanish Government thus avoiding the issue. You again argued the question in the cases of Mrs. Farres de Mora and Mr. Delgado, as reported in your No. 329.

NO ADJUSTMENT OF THE QUESTION YET REACHED.

Subsequent to this date, in several dispatches, viz., in your Nos. 387, 442, 452, and 511, the last being dated Sept. 8, ultimo, and in several telegrams, you have reported the progress of a scheme of settlement which it was thought was about to be accomplished, when a change in the Cabinet suddenly displaced Mr. Castro. Whether, had Mr. Castro remained in office, a general order or decree would have been issued, of the character referred to in your No. 511, it is, of course, impossible to say, and whether, if issued, it would have received a more respectful obedience than the prior orders on this question must also remain unanswered. However, you state the question has been reopened, and, as you inform me, with some prospect of an adjustment. But no adjustment has yet been reached, and the general question has been pending for more than six years.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BY COURT MARTIAL.

The kindred treaty question in reference to the trial of citizens of the United States in Cuba by court-martial, and the arrest and punishment of our citizens without trial in that island in violation of the provisions of the Treaty of 1795, is substantially in the same position. This Government, prior to your appointment, had unfortunately been compelled to interfere in behalf of its citizens on several occasions, where the authorities in Cuba had entirely disregarded not only the provisions of our treaty but the rules of civilized warfare. After your arrival at your post you addressed the Government in reference thereto on various occasions, both in connection with the confiscation and embargo cases, and separately. The authorities of Spain have been lond in their denunciations of acts of cruelty when perpetrated by the Carlists, and while in some quarters martial law has been looked upon as the natural refuge of the mother country or her colonial authorities, when deemed necessary and convenient, still the same difficulty has occurred in inducing any Minister of State to fairly meet the question, and either commit himself to a justification of such practices or to frankly admit that they were in violation of treaty obligations and public law, and to provide a remedy. It is true that in isolated cases, where the Spanish Government has been shown that insistence on trial by court-martial implied a state of war in Cuba which might lead to logical consequences, the authorities have admitted the justice of our position, as in the orders sent to the Captain General in 1873, proposing the trial of the sailors of the bark Union by the ordinary tribunals, pursuant to the Treaty of 1795, as referred to in my No. 246; but in general, when these questions have been presented, the different Ministers of State have contented themselves with expressing their intentions to fairly respond, and the intention of Spain to perform all her treaty obligations. Notably among them, you state in your No. 195 that, after having addressed Mr. Ulloa upon this question in Dockray's case, he promised to meet the issue. That promise remains unperformed, and although the late negotiations by which it was hoped some solution of these questions might be reached would have applied also to this question, the matter remains undisposed of, and the authorities of Cuba are enabled, upon convenient occasion, in obedience to supposed necessity, to again resort to such military tribunals, or to punish without a trial. This simple narration of facts as to these questions, the promises made and repeated, the assurances given from time to time that something should be done, the admission of the justice of the demands of this country, at least to the extent of expressing regret for these wrongs, and promising redress, followed, as they have been, by absolutely no performance and no practical steps whatever toward performance, need no extended comment. In the cases of embargo and confiscation, not only have wrongs been long since done, but continuing and repeated wrongs are daily inflicted. The authorities of Spain in Cuba, during all this time, have been and are using the revenues of the confiscated or embargoed estates, appropriating much of the property itself, and in some cases executing long leases or actually making sales, either on the allegation that taxes were due or without any excuse whatever. In cases of arrest and punishment, citizens of the United States have in a like manner undergone punishment, because the authorities of Spain do not meet the issue and decide the question.

QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

Turning to the questions which arose from the capture of the Virginius, and the executions which followed, no extended reference is required. The particulars of the delivery of the vessel to the Government, and the payment, to both Great Britain and the United States, of considerable sums as compensation for the acts of the authorities in ordering the execution of fifty-three of the passengers and crew, under circumstances of peculiar brutality, have passed into history. So far as a payment of money can atone for the execution of these unprotected prisoners, that has been accomplished; the higher and more imperative duty which the Government of Spain assumed by the protocol of Nov. 29, 1873, namely, to bring to justice Gen. Burrial and the other principal offenders in this tragedy, has been evaded and entirely neglected. Having made this neglect the subject of separate instruction under this date, I abstain from further reference thereto. While I have no desire to detract from the settlement which was obtained, or to depreciate the action of Mr. Castro, the Minister of State, in the payment of the indemnity, particularly as he seemed from the first presentation of the question to be impressed with the justice of the complaint, and to regard with natural aversion the acts which gave rise to it, it is but just, in considering the general course of the authorities in Spain toward this country to refer to the long delay in reaching an adjustment, and principally to the fact that the basis of the settlement was at last reached only after every delay had apparently been exhausted. As you are aware, Mr. Ulloa, then Minister of State, under date of Aug. 18, 1874, and probably impelled by some pressing necessity, addressed the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, substantially agreeing to settle the claim of Great Britain for the execution of the British subjects on board that vessel. The equally strong, if not stronger, claim of the United States continued to be discussed in Madrid after the promise of settlement with Great Britain had been made, and information of this adjustment reached this Government a considerable time after its conclusion, and not through the authorities of Spain. Our settlement was only accomplished in the month of March following. In doing exact justice, it is but proper, however, to give Mr. Castro due credit for the payment of the amount finally agreed upon without further controversy, and before the time stipulated for payment had expired. In adverting to these delays and failures to meet our just demands on the part of the authorities, I must express satisfaction with your patience and energy under these adverse circumstances, and particularly in beginning anew with each rapidly-succeeding Minister of State, and representing again and again these different questions. Progress in these matters has not been delayed for want of information from you, nor from lack of faithful and forcible presentation.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Having touched on these particular questions which have lately been prominent as disturbing causes with Spain, it is necessary to also refer to the general condition of affairs in Cuba as affecting our relations with the mother country. In my No. 2 of Feb. 6, 1874—the first instruction addressed to you on general matters pertaining to your mission—I referred at length to the views entertained and to the position of this Government. It was then more than five years since an organized insurrection had broken out which the Government of Spain had been entirely unable to suppress. At that time the firm conviction of the President was announced that whatever might be the vicissitudes of the struggle, and whatever efforts might be put forth by Spanish power in Cuba, no doubt could be entertained that the final issue of the conflict would be to break the bonds which attached Cuba as a colony to Spain. While remembering and observing the duties which this Government, as one of a family of nations, owes to another member by public law, treaties, or the particular statutes of the United States, it would be idle to attempt to conceal the interest and sympathy with which Americans in the United States regard any attempt of a numerous people on this continent to be relieved of ties which hold them in a position of colonial subjection to a distant power, and to assume the independence and right of self-control, which natural rights and the spirit of the age accord to them. When, moreover, this struggle in progress on our very borders from its commencement has involved the property and interests of citizens of the United States, has disturbed our tranquility and commerce, has called upon us not unfrequently to witness barbarous violations of the rules of civilized warfare, and compelled us, for the sake of humanity, to raise our voice by way of protest; and when, more than all, we see in the contest the final struggle in this hemisphere between slavery and freedom, it would be strange indeed if the Government and people of this country failed at any time to take a peculiar interest in the determination of such contest. In this early instruction was expressed the sincere and unselfish hope of the President that the Government of Spain would seek same honorable and satisfactory adjustment, based upon emancipation and self-government, which would restore peace and afford a prospect of a return of prosperity to Cuba.

NO ABATEMENT OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Almost two years have passed since those instructions were issued and those strong hopes expressed, and it would appear that the situation has in no respect improved. The horrors of war have in no perceptible manner abated. The inconveniences and injuries which we then suffered have remained, and others have been added. The ravages of war have touched new parts of the island, and well nigh ruined its financial and agricultural system, and its relations to the commerce of the world. No effective steps have been taken to remedy abuses or establish reforms, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone, has been a complete failure. In the meantime the material interests of trade and of commerce are impaired to a degree which calls for remonstrance, if not for another line of conduct on the part of all commercial nations. Whether it is from the severity and inhumanity with which the effort has been made to suppress the insurrection, and from a supposed justification of retaliation for violation of the rules of civilized warfare by other violations, and by acts of barbarism, of incendiarism, and outrage the world is witnessing on the part of the insurgents whom Spain still claims as subjects, and for whose acts, if subjects, Spain must be held accountable in the judgment of the world, for a warfare, not of the legitimate strife of relative force and strength, but of pillage and incendiarism, the burning of estates and of sugar-mills, the destruction of the means of production and of the wealth of the island.

HOW LONG CAN THIS CONDITION OF THINGS BE TOLERATED?

The United States purchases more largely than any other people of the productions of the island of Cuba, and therefore more than any other, for this reason—and still more by reason of its immediate neighborhood—is interested in the arrest of a system of wanton destruction which disgraces the age, and affects every commercial people on the face of the globe. Under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that Spain has rejected all suggestions, all offers of reform, or offers of mediation made by this Government, and has refused all measures looking to a reconciliation, except upon terms which make reconciliation an impossibility, the difficulty of the situation becomes increased. When, however, in addition to these general causes of difficulty, we find the Spanish Government neglectful, also, of the obligations of treaties and solemn compacts, and unwilling to afford any redress for long-continued and well-founded wrongs suffered by our citizens, it becomes a serious question how long this condition of things can or should be allowed to exist, and compels us to inquire whether the point has not been reached where longer endurance ceases to be possible. During all this time, and under these aggravated circumstances, this Government has not failed to perform her obligations to Spain as scrupulously as toward other nations. In fact, it might be said that we have not only been long suffering because of the embarrassments surrounding the Spanish Government, but particularly careful to give no occasion for complaint for the same reason. I regret to say that the authorities of Spain have not at all times appreciated our intentions or our purposes in these respects, and while insisting that a state of war does not exist in Cuba, and that no rights as belligerents should be accorded to the insurrectionists, have at the same time demanded for themselves all the rights and privileges which flow from actual and acknowledged war. It will be apparent that such a state of things cannot continue. It is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of our relations with Spain, even on their present footing, that our just demands for the return to citizens of the United States of their estates in Cuba, unincumbered, and for securing to them a trial for offenses according to treaty provisions, and all other rights guaranteed by treaty and by public law, should be complied with. Whether the Spanish Government, appreciating the forbearance of this country, will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the pending questions, not by the issue of empty orders or decrees without force or effect in Cuba, but by comprehensive and firm measures which shall everywhere be respected, I anxiously await further intelligence.

OUR INTERESTS DEMAND THAT THE STRIFE SHALL END.

Moreover, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President, the time has arrived when the interests of this country, the preservation of the commerce, and the instincts of humanity alike demand, that some speedy and satisfactory ending be made of the strife which is devastating Cuba. A disastrous conflict of more than seven years' duration has demonstrated the inability of Spain to maintain peace in an island lying at our door. Desolation, and the destruction of life and property have been the only results of this conflict. The United States sympathize in the fact that this inability results, in a large degree, from the unhappy condition of Spain at home, and, to some extent, from the distractions which are dividing her people; but the fact remains. Added to this are the large expanse of ocean separating the peninsula from the island, and the want of harmony and of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the territory of the home Government and those of the colony; the distinction of class, and the latter between rulers and subjects; the want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Spain to the present times and to the ideas which the events of the past age have impressed upon the people of every reading and thinking country. Great Britain, wisely, has relaxed the old system of colonial dependence, and is reaping the benefits in the contented and peaceful prosecution of the arts of peace, and in the channels of commerce and of industry in colonies, which, under restraint, might have questioned and resisted the power and control of a distant Government, and might have exhibited, as does Cuba, a chronic condition of insurrection, turbulence, and rebellion. In addition to all this, it cannot be questioned that the continued maintenance, in the face of decrees and enactments to the contrary, of a compulsory system of slave labor is a cause of disquiet and excitement to a large class in the island, and also in the United States, which the Government of Spain has led us by very distinct assurances to expect should be removed, and which the enlightened Christianity of the age condemns.

THE INJURIES THE WAR CAUSES US.

The contest and disorder in Cuba affect the United States directly and injuriously by the presence in this country of partisans of the revolt, who have fled hither in consequence of the proximity of territory, as to a political asylum, and who, by their plottings, are disturbers of the public peace. The United States has exerted itself to the utmost for seven years to repress unlawful acts on the part of these self-exiled subjects of Spain, relying on the promise of Spain to pacify the island. Seven years of strain on the powers of the Government to fulfill all that the most exacting demands of one Government can make under any doctrine or claim of international obligation upon another have not witnessed the much-hoped-for pacification. The United States feels itself entitled to be relieved of this strain. The severe measures, injurious to the United States, and often in conflict with the public law, which the Colonial officers have taken to subdue the insurrection; the indifference, and oft-times the offensive assaults upon the just susceptibilities of the people of the United States and their Government, which have characterized that portion of the peninsular population of Havana which has sustained and upheld, if it has not controlled, successive Governors General, and which have led to the disregard of orders and decrees which the more enlarged wisdom and the more friendly councils of the home Government had enacted, the cruelty and inhumanity which characterized the contest both on the part of the Colonial Government and of the revolt for seven years, and the destruction of valuable properties and industries by arson and pillage, which Spain appears unable, however desirous, to prevent and stop in an island three thousand miles distant from her shores, but lying within sight of our coast, with which trade and constant intercourse are unavoidable, are causes of annoyance and of injury to the United States, which a people cannot be expected to tolerate without the assured prospect of their termination. The United States has more than once been solicited by the insurgents to extend to them its aid, but has for years hitherto resisted such solicitations, and has endeavored by the tender of its good offices, in the way of mediation, advice, and remonstrance, to bring to an end a great evil, which has pressed sorely upon the interests both of the Government and of the people of the United States, as also upon the commercial interests of other nations. A sincere friendship for Spain and for her people, whether peninsular or insular, and an equally sincere reluctance to adopt any measures which might injure or humble the ancient ally of the United States, have characterized the conduct of this Government in every step during these sad and distressing years, and the President is still animated by the same feelings and desires, above all things, to aid her and her people to enter more upon the path of safety and repose.

THE OFFER OF INTERVENTION.

It will be remembered that the President, in the year 1869, tendered the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in Cuba. This offer was made delicately, in good faith, and in friendship to both parties to the contest. Gen. Prim, as the representative of the Spanish Government, while recognizing the good faith and friendship with which this offer was made, replied, "We can better proceed in the present situation of things, without even this friendly intervention. A time will come when the good offices of the United States will be not only useful but indispensable in the final arrangements between Spain and Cuba. We will ascertain the form in which they can be employed, and confidently count upon your assistance." The United States replied that its good offices for that object would be at any time at the service of the parties to the conflict. This Government has ever since been ready thus to aid in restoring peace and quiet.

DELICACY OF OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Government of the United States has heretofore given expression to no policy in reference to the insurrection in Cuba, because it has honestly and sincerely hoped that no declaration of policy on its part would be required. The President feels that longer reticence would be inconsistent with the interests of both Governments. Our relations with Spain are in that critical position that another seizure, similar to that of the Virginius, other executions of citizens of the United States, other wrongs of a less objectionable character even than many which have been already suffered by our citizens with simple remonstrance, or possibly even some new act of exceptional severity in Cuba may suddenly produce a feeling and excitement which might force events which this Government anxiously desires to avoid. The President hopes that Spain may spontaneously adopt measures looking to a reconciliation, and to the speedy restoration of peace, and the organization of a stable and satisfactory system of government in the Island of Cuba.

POSSIBILITY OF THE SUBJECT BEING SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

In the absence of any prospect of a termination of the war, or of any change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, he feels that the time is at hand when it may be the duty of other Governments to intervene, solely with the view of bringing to an end a disastrous and destructive conflict and of restoring peace to the Island of Cuba. No Government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of the island than is that of the United States, and none has suffered as has the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the past six or seven years. He will, therefore, feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light, and accompanied by an expression of the views above presented for the consideration of Congress. This conclusion is reached after every other expedient has been attempted and proved a failure, and in the firm conviction that the period has at last arrived when no other course remains for this Government. It is believed to be a just and friendly act to frankly communicate this conclusion to the Spanish Government. You will, therefore, take an early occasion to inform that Government. In making the communication, it is the earnest desire of the President to impress upon the authorities of Spain the entire friendly disposition of this Government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish objects in view, and no desire to become a party in the conflict, but is moved solely by the imperative necessities of a proper regard to its own protection and its own interests and the interests of humanity, and as we firmly believe in the ultimate interest of Spain itself. In informing the Spanish Government of these conclusions pursuant hereto, you are authorized to read this instruction to the Minister of State, or to state the substance and purport thereof, as you may deem advisable. You will, of course, keep me advised, by telegraph and by post, of your proceedings pursuant to this instruction. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

On the 5th of November, the same date as the letter to Mr. Cushing, Mr. Fish addressed a note to Mr. Schenck, at London, saying, "Herewith you will receive a confidential copy of an instruction this day addressed to Mr. Cushing, containing the President's conclusion as to Cuba." He then briefly recites the tenor of the letter, and says, "This being the case, the President is of the opinion that it is just to communicate to Great Britain the conclusions arrived at in the note to Mr. Cushing, and to suggest that in his opinion the expression by Great Britain to Spain of its approval of the views of this Government, and its influence to induce a settlement, will tend to a more speedy acknowledgment, and will more surely induce the Government of Spain by some wise and conclusive measure to render all thought or necessity of intervention from any quarter unnecessary. The Government of Great Britain may possibly of its own accord think proper, in view of its own interests, to co-operate with the United States in this effort to arrest a cruel war of devastation. Humanity, its own great interests, and a regard for the preservation of the peace of the world, will, it is believed, without doubt lead it to support the position which this Government has at length been forced to assume, and to address its representatives at Madrid to that end. Mr. Cushing has to-day been instructed to defer his interview with the Minister of State until you have communicated to this department the result of your interview with Lord Derby. You will take the earliest occasion practicable to comply with this instruction, and will promptly communicate with the department by telegraph, and in cipher, the result thereof."

Similar letters were addressed to the United States Ministers at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome, and instructions given to ask, in effect, the moral support of the Governments to which they were accredited.

Nov. 19 Mr. Fish telegraphed to Mr. Schenck that advices had been received from Mr. Cushing which suggested delay in reading the instructions to Lord Derby. On the 29th of November Mr. Fish directed Mr. Schenck to read the instructions received to Lord Derby as soon as an opportunity permitted, and to explain that intervention is not contemplated as an immediate result, but as a contingent necessity in case the contest be prosecuted, and a satisfactory adjustment of existing griefs be not reached, and that we sincerely desire to avoid any rupture, and are anxious to maintain peace and establish our relations with Spain on a permanent basis of friendship.

Mr. Schenck and other Ministers were informed that the President's Message would discountenance the recognition of belligerency or independence, and that Mr. Cushing had been instructed to read his instructions to the Spanish Minister of State, without awaiting the result of Mr. Schenck's interviews with Lord Derby.

MR. CUSHING'S REPLY.

On the 30th of November, Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Mr. Fish, that his dispatch of Nov. 5, had been delivered to the Spanish Minister of State, with verbal explanation, as near as foreign idiom would permit. On the 4th of December, Mr. Cushing telegraphed to Secretary Fish as follows: "I have had an important interview with the Minister of State. He admits our grievances. He is opposed, on principle, to the sequestration of the property of foreigners, condemns the delays of redress, and will take up and promptly settle each case. He will remove all cause for complaint as to the treaty and reprobates the conduct of the authorities in Cuba as more injurious to Spain than to the United States."

The correspondence contains no responses from any of the representatives to whom the instructions were sent, to be read to the Governments to which they were accredited, nor is there any correspondence later than Dec. 4, 1875, relating to the special instructions of Nov. 5.

KENTUCKY PROGNOSTICATIONS.

THE GOOSE BONE AND THE WEATHER.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "The goose-bone predictions are perhaps more closely watched in Kentucky than anywhere else, and it may be called the Kentucky weather prophet. In many parts of the State the farmers consult it, and prepare for handling their crops in accordance with its predictions. It is said that there is a family in Woodford County that have fifty of these little prophets carefully laid away, and declare that not one of them made a mistake in their predictions. Let us turn to this year's prophecy. We must take the breast-bone of a last Spring's goose—none other will do, for the prophesy does not extend beyond the year in which the goose is hatched. Thanks to a friend, we have such a bone. It must be divided into three different parts, which represents the three divisions of Winter. The breast-bone of a goose is transluscent, but at places has cloud-like blots upon it. These blots denote cold weather. Looking at the bone before us, we find a little cold weather about the 1st of December, which we have realized, and there is another blot beyond the centre of the bone, denoting cold weather about the middle of January; this cloud we are passing now, and so far our little prognosticator has guided us right. We are to have warmer weather after a few days, but the worst is to come. The darkest blots are near the end of the bone, and if the prophecy fails not, Winter will verify the saying of coming in like a lamb and going out like a roaring lion. Our coldest weather will come after the middle of February, and our warmest fires will be required for the parting days of Winter and the first days of Spring. This is the goose-bone prophecy, and as we have the word of a good old farmer that it has not failed for fifty years, we would advise the laying in of a good supply of coal, and general preparations to meet cold weather—for the goose-bone has said it, and old Winter will be after young Spring with a great big icicle."

REUNION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The survivors of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, held a reunion in Utica on Monday evening, the eleventh anniversary of the battle of Fort Fisher, and effected a permanent organization. Gen. Daggett brought with him the remains of the old silk flag, presented to the regiment by the ladies of Utica upon the departure for the seat of war in 1862, and surrendered it to the new association. At the dinner eloquent speeches were made, and several letters of regret were read. Gen. Butler said he was reluctantly kept away by business engagements, and Gen. Terry expressing sorrow at his enforced absence, spoke highly of the war record of the regiment. Senator Conkling wrote that he could not neglect his duties in Washington, much as he would like to be at their reunion. Ex-Gov. Seymour wrote: "If I am not able to meet with your comrades, I beg you will express to them my great regard for their characters and services, and my gratitude for the honor they won for the State of New-York, in fighting the battles for our Union, when I was its chief magistrate, and at the head of its military organization;" and Senator Kernan said: "It would give me pleasure to unite in honoring the men who volunteered to encounter the dangers of 'camp and field' to maintain the union of States under the Constitution; and in commending the spirit in which the soldiers who fought the battles for the Union, favor forgiveness and amnesty toward the people of the South when they submit to the Constitution."

A REMARKABLE LIBEL SUIT.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* of the 16th inst. says: "We learn that Mr. J. C. Stanton, of the Chattanooga Railroad has sued Mr. T. W. Snagge, the English barrister who represented the first mortgage bondholders in the recent suit in the United States Court here for libel, laying his damages at $100,000, in the City Court of Montgomery. The libel charged is in that Mr. Snagge circulated copies of the Mobile *Register* containing a report of his speech in that case. The libel, if such there be in printing the proceedings of an open court from the transcript of its own stenographer, must have been ours, not Mr. Snagge's. Hence, we tremble for our share of this constructively dangerous work. As for the 'circulating' of this common property in news, the action of Mr. Stanton will be heard with mourning and sorrow in the 'Newsboys' Home,' for it would be a sad blow to that innocent community should any of our gentle little protégés be mulcted in damages in a like sum. The attorneys in the case against Mr. Snagge are, as we learn, Messrs. Rice, Jones, and Wiley, of Montgomery, and V. A. Gaskill, Esq., of Chattanooga, who were counsel for the defense in the recent case in the United States Court here. The summons was served upon Mr. Snagge on Friday, in the hall of the Battle House."

A late copy of the Chattanooga *Times* says: "J. C. Stanton yesterday brought suit in the United States District Court against Messrs. Patten & Payne, proprietor of the *Times* newspaper of this city, and Major W. J. Colburn, for libel, laying his damages at $20,000. The action is based on some articles written by Major W. C. Colburn, and printed in the *Times*."

TERRY O'BRIEN'S FORTUNE.

Terence, familiarly known as "Terry," O'Brien, up to the time of his decease, about a year ago, kept a hotel in Jamaica, Long Island, which was the great resort of the sporting fraternity of Brooklyn and New-York. He was always supposed to have been possessed of considerable means, though at the time he died the premises were heavily in debt. Search was made again and again for the supposed treasure, but without success, and in the meantime the hotel passed into the hands of Harry Hill, of this City, and has been occupied by his son. A day or two since Thomas Siewer, an ex-New-York Detective, employed there, noticed a piece of coarse muslin stuck on the kitchen wall as if to cover a hole, and tearing this away a space was found filled with old bottles, &c. Continuing this search Siewey finally found an old dirty stocking, within which was found $8,000 construction bonds of one of the Virginia railroads, maturing in 1877, with interest coupons mostly complete. There is little doubt that these belonged to O'Brien, though it will be difficult to establish the ownership.

JOHN MORRISSEY ON THE CHARTER.

The Albany *Journal* says that Senator John Morrissey recently expressed himself as follows in regard to the proposed new charter for New-York, in particular and reform in general: "I am not committed either to a new charter or a Spring election. I want to hear the arguments for and against. There is a grievous want of harmony among the departments of New-York City and County. The Mayor's Office and the Controller's, the Board of Public Works, the Fire and Police Departments, the Dock Department, and even the Park Department, are all out of joint. It is the most scandalous exhibition of city government that ever was seen. Why, all of these branches of the Municipality should go together like clockwork. A big reform is wanted in New-York City. How to get it is now the question. This is a subject that takes time to think over. You cannot rush a charter through here until it is sifted and weighed. Perhaps we may be able to accomplish all we want without any charter at all. There is no occasion for any hurry."

MR. WAREHAM GRISWOLD'S WILL.

The will of the late Mr. Wareham Griswold, the Hartford *Courant* says, gives to his wife the use of the family residence and so much of the personal estate to be added to the avails of life insurance policies as shall make $50,000. These insurance policies amount to $20,000. Each of the two daughters, Mrs. H. A. Whitman and Mrs. Niles P. Hough, receive $30,000. The residue of the estate is to be divided into seven equal parts, which are to be held in trust, and the income and any part of the principal that may be necessary distributed among the two daughters, Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Hough, and five grandchildren who are children of two daughters deceased. An inventory of the estate is yet to be made and its value determined. It is estimated to be worth about a quarter of a million dollars, and may rise above that amount.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 21.

SENATE.

In his opening prayer this morning Chaplain Sunderland, after invoking the blessings of Divine Providence upon the nation, said: "As Thy servants here assemble this day to remember him who so lately presided in this chamber we beseech Thee let Thy heavenly assurance fall upon them as it did upon him."

THE ALCOHOLIC TRAFFIC.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for a commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic. Placed on the calendar.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he desired to present to the Senate and ask for their consideration resolutions in honor of the late Vice President of the United States.

He then submitted a resolution that the Senate has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, and for eighteen years a member of the Senate, and, further, that the business of the Senate be suspended, that his friends and associates may pay a fitting tribute to his memory. Agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate a tribute to the memory of the deceased from the American citizens residing in Berlin, transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of State.

Mr. BOUTWELL said: It is a satisfaction which the presence of death even cannot extinguish nor qualify that we may record the testimony which we are disposed to give concerning the character and virtues of those with whom we have been associated. The late Vice President of the United States was a member of the Senate for the period of eighteen years, and for nearly three years he was its presiding officer. No man was better known to the Senate, and, of his contemporaries, no one was better known to the country. For more than a third of a century he had been in the public service of the State of Massachusetts or of the United States. The speaker then gave a sketch of Mr. Wilson's early training and of his character, continuing: But above all and over all as the chief of his endowments was his fearless, conscientious devotion to duty in political public affairs. He came into public life as a member of the Whig party, but as the representative and exponent of the views and wishes of the working men. The slavery question was soon forced upon us in the project for the annexation of Texas. The success of that project was followed by other measures designed to strengthen, protect, or foster the institution of slavery. To all these schemes Mr. Wilson was always and everywhere opposed. He used parties, he destroyed parties, and he organized parties, and all to prevent, first, the spread of slavery, and then to overthrow it. From the year 1840, when I first met him, he was the unwavering opponent of slavery. If other men made larger contributions to the intellectual and moral forces engaged in the war against slavery, he was chief over all the chiefs in the work of combining and organizing those forces for the political contests of 1850, 1851, and 1852 in Massachusetts, and for the national contests of 1856 and 1860, which gave the welcome triumph of freedom to a slavery-accursed Republic. His power in this respect was due solely to his capacity to present to others the moral and political considerations which ought to guide them. As a member of the Republican Party, he was a strict party man. He believed in its principles, respected its opinions, exulted in its power for good, and gloried in its history. Ambitious personally, he never allowed his private interests or wishes to interfere with the prospects of his party. No man yielded more readily to the opinions of his friends or subordinated local and personal claims to the general welfare. Then, after speaking of public services, he added: When we consider the magnitude of the undertaking by which slavery was overthrown, the military operations attending it, in which he bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the public councils, the difficulties that waited upon every attempt to reorganize the Government, which he, as much as any other man, assisted in removing, and all crowned in his own life with success, can his right to be counted among the statesmen of America be denied? The preservation of this Government from 1861 to 1865 was a more difficult work than the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence from 1776 to 1783, and its reorganization was a more difficult task than the formation of the Constitution and the establishment of the Union in 1787 and 1789; nor can I doubt that these later events will contribute more largely to the welfare of the human race. While slavery existed our example was shunned by many who otherwise would have been the advocates of republican institutions in other countries. Slavery has disappeared, and no argument can be drawn from our Constitution or laws hereafter no argument will be drawn from our conduct or policy calculated to prevent the spread of republican ideas. As men prefer truth to falsehood, so they will prefer freedom and equality to authority and subserviency, and therefore we may predict the spread of republican ideas and the advance of republican institutions in other lands.

Mr. HAMLIN seconded the resolution, and in the course of his remarks said: I became acquainted with Mr. Wilson when he took his seat in the Senate in February, 1855. I had known of him as a public man whom the State of Massachusetts had honored before that time, but I had not made his acquaintance personally until he came to be a Senator, and from that time until his decease our relations were of the most intimate character. In running my eye over this body, I find no Senator, save myself, who then occupied a seat on this floor. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

It was one of the last statements made by the late Vice President, that more than eighty Senators with whom he had served had preceded him in death, and for the impressive lesson which it teaches us I may, perhaps, be excused by saying that during the time that I have been connected with the Senate as a Senator and its presiding officer, more than one hundred and thirty persons with whom I have associated officially and personally as Senators have passed from earth.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, next spoke, saying among other things: My acquaintance with Mr. Wilson began more than twenty years ago, and I soon learned to respect and admire him for his many good qualities both of head and heart. He was a good man, in the cherished sense for all mankind, and always obeyed the impulses of a kind and generous nature. He was not a great man in shining qualities, but he was great in real solid qualities. He was great in honest, earnest purpose; in sagacity, in practical knowledge, and common sense. He was powerful in the advocacy of truth and the rights of the people. He was a humane, sincere man; always leaning to the side of the weak and friendless. He always espoused the cause of the masses, and labored faithfully for everything that tended to elevate the character and better the condition of his fellow-men. He instinctively scorned a mean action and the man is not living or dead whom he ever intentionally wronged. A man's character—physical, mental, and moral, is molded largely by the climate, occupation, society, and other circumstances of his early life. Our lamented friend was born in the obscure and humble walks of life, and his pathway through childhood and youth was one of extreme poverty and toil. He became by bitter experience the trials and wants of the poor, and to the day of his death he was the true and trusted friend of the people. He labored with the farmer in tilling the soil, and with the mechanic in the workshop, and here he became learned in common things and laid the foundation for that wonderful common sense for which he was so distinguished. In speaking of his education he said: In after life, and through his long public career, Mr. Wilson was a student. He read and studied books mostly of a practical kind, and closely observed men and things. He read less of poetry and fiction and more of history and biography. He was specially familiar with the history of all great struggles for freedom and human rights in modern times; and became a prominent actor in the contest that resulted in giving freedom to 4,000,000 slaves and placing them upon the high plane of American citizenship. He was not an orator in the common understanding of that term, but a able public speaker. He had the power to hold the attention of his hearers, and to carry conviction to their heads and hearts. This is the purpose and effect of true eloquence. He made many political speeches, and always with great effect. He never soared in imagination up among the stars to get lost in the "milky way," or bewildered his hearers in sentences a mile long. He spoke to the common understanding. He carried conviction by conviction.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, spoke of his acquaintance with the late Vice President, and of his services to the country, especially in the hotly-contested slavery agitation. He said the first reverse to our arms in the late civil war caused some to pause and some to doubt, but Henry Wilson asked authority to raise a regiment for the service of his country. He also spoke at some length of his service in the Senate during the war.

Eulogies were also pronounced by Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Ingalls of Kansas, Bogy of Missouri, Morton of Indiana, Anthony of Rhode Island, and Dawes of Massachusetts.

Upon concluding his remarks, Mr. DAWES moved that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourn.

Agreed to, and the Senate at 2:45 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back adversely the bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of Colorado Terri ory. Laid on the table.

RETIREMENT OF DISABLED JUDGES.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill for the retirement on full pay of Judge Wilson McCandless, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in consequence of his physical disabilities, notwithstanding he has not attained the age of seventy years.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, opposed the bill as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. KNOTT remarked that a few years ago Congress deemed it wise to make the provision that United States Judges on reaching the age of seventy years might retire on their pay, after having served ten years. If that law was just and wise, it was impossible for him to conceive the injustice or unwisdom of passing this bill for the relief of a faithful servant who had served as a Judge for twenty years, who lacked but two or three years of the necessary age, and whose physical disabilities would prevent his longer occupation of the bench with justice to the public interests. As to the propriety of a civil list his [Democratic] side of the House was not responsible. It was on the Statute Book now, and the present bill was simply to extend its benefits to one who was certainly entitled to them if any one was.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said that no act had ever passed Congress which was so much against the spirit and genius of American institutions as the act to pension Judges. In the early days of the Republic such legislation would have been deemed simply impossible. The original law was extremely liberal, and he objected to extending the provisions of an unwise measure beyond its original scope.

The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Frye, of Maine; Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, and Conger, of Michigan, the latter calling attention to the fact that, under the existing law, this Judge was not compelled either to resign or to retire, and that there was no one to perform the duties of the office.

The bill was passed, yeas, 142; nays, 100.

THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE DISTRICT BONDS.

Mr. RANDALL, (Pennsylvania,) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back adversely the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and desired to make an explanation of the report, but objection being made that it must be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, he withdrew the report.

THE LATE HENRY WILSON.

The House then proceeded to take action on the usual resolutions in honor of the late Vice President Wilson.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, asked unanimous consent to extend the privileges of the floor to the delegation of Indiana editors during the eulogies to be pronounced on the late Vice President. Adopted.

Eulogies were pronounced by Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts; KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; KNOTT, of Kentucky; CLYMER, of Pennsylvania; KASSON, of Iowa; BANKS, of Massachusetts; LYNCH, of Mississippi; HURLBUT, of Illinois; LAWRENCE, of Ohio; LAPHAM, of New-York; REAGAN, of Texas; JOYCE, of Vermont, and BLAIR, of New-Hampshire.

Mr. KNOTT, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the celebrated visit of Mr. Wilson to the death-bed of John C. Breckinridge. There, he said, one of the grandest spirits that ever illustrated the dignity and majesty of our race was pluming its pinions for its final flight to brighter climes. Breckinridge, an exile in his own native land, an alien in the midst of a people who loved him as a brother, lay dying. When the intelligence was communicated to the great man whose memory we mourn to-day, he threw aside all the fascinations, of a generous and refined

loading on trucks, but he was fined $5 and costs and cautioned against repeating the offense. John B. Holmes, of No. 270 Hudson street, was fined $10 and costs for having obstructed the sidewalk with illegal signs.

THE BROOKLYN RING FRAUDS.

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE—DECISION RESERVED.

Argument was had before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the motion made to have the suits for alleged Brooklyn frauds transferred to Kings County. John E. Parsons appeared on behalf of the Attorney General, representing the people in the suits. Roger A. Pryor represented one of the defendants, William A. Fowler, and began the argument. He first gave an outline of the charges made against the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners of Brooklyn in regard to the Hempstead reservoir and Third avenue sewer cases. The present motion, he said, was brought under section 124 of the code, which provides for a change of venue in certain cases. One of these was where a public officer is charged with the commission of some offense done by him by virtue of his office. This was so in the present cases. An additional ground was in the fact that the cause of the actions originated in Kings County.

Mr. Parsons, before beginning his argument, asked whether any one appeared on behalf of Messrs. Kingsley and Keeney, two of the defendants. Receiving no reply, he asked the court to deny the motion for a change of venue in their cases, on account of their non-appearance. This was granted.

Mr. Parsons then, continuing, read an affidavit by Nathaniel Cothren, his associate counsel, who stated that after a careful examination he found that the building of the Hempstead Reservoir was not an act done by the Water and Sewerage Commissioners within the scope of their duties, but had been intrusted to them by a special act of the Legislature. The plaintiffs expect to show, continued Mr. Parsons, that the act itself was passed by the aid of the New-York Ring. Again, the reservoir is not in Kings, but in Queens County, and it is the cause of the first action. Fowler, Lowber, and Bliss were engaged in the scheme before they became Commissioners. It is almost impossible, he urged, to get an impartial jury in Brooklyn to try the case. Kingsley, one of the defendants, is influential in politics there, and is peculiarly interested in two of its newspapers. Fowler is also influential in Brooklyn politics, and is the real, as well as the nominal, head of the department having charge of nearly all the public works of that city. In the present application there is no ground asserted upon which the place of trial should be changed in the cases of Messrs. Kingsley and Keeney. They do not, as they perhaps might, assert that they are not residents. Even in the case of Fowler the court has no knowledge in this matter, as far as the affidavits submitted are concerned. From the non-appearance of Kingsley and Keeney it was evident that the action, as far as they are concerned, must be tried here. How, then, can the action, which is for conspiracy, be tried here as to some of the defendants and elsewhere as to the others? Inasmuch as the trial must be had here as to two, it must remain here as to all. Again, even if the action were brought solely against the members of the Brooklyn Water Board, it could not be removed. Where should it be removed to? The defendants do not ask to have the action brought in the proper county. They do not ask to have it removed to Albany where the bill was passed, nor to Queens County where the reservoir is situated, but they wish to have it tried in Kings County. Some of the causes of action arose in Albany, some in Kings County, and some in New-York. The latter was the proper place for trial. There it was that the scheme first originated, and he desired a jury to strike the last blow in the place where the conspirators struck the first in the scheme which had proved so profitable to them and so wrongful to the City of Brooklyn. Besides this, the defendants are not sued as public officers but as individuals. The allegation is that they concocted the frauds as private individuals and before they attained official positions. The members of the Water Board are not sued for acts done by them "by virtue of their office," but for tortious acts done by them as individuals in which they were aided by a colorable and fraudulent exercise of the authority conferred on them. It is alleged that Fowler, Lowber, and Bliss confederated with Kingsley and Keeney to defraud the city, and that they took advantage of their official positions to aid them in their design. Again, as the statute in question had been passed for the convenience of public officers, there was no excuse in the cases of Lowber and Bliss, who are not now occupying such positions. In conclusion, Mr. Parsons again recurred to the difficulty of obtaining an impartial jury in Brooklyn. If eleven impartial men could be obtained, he said, the twelfth, as in the early Tweed litigation, would be found biased.

Mr. Pryor, in reply, then argued the matter on the legal points presented. He said that Fowler was a public officer when the alleged causes of action accrued; that he was a public officer at the commencement of these actions, and is such at the present time, is shown in his affidavits. He is a "public officer" in the sense of subdivision 2, section 124, Code. That the alleged causes of action arose in the County of Kings sufficiently appears from the complaints, but the fact is certified besides by the explicit affidavit of defendant. Neither on this nor the preceding point will there be any controversy. Doubtless plaintiff's contention will be that defendant Fowler is not impleaded for anything done by him "in virtue of his office." But the contrary is obvious from the face of this complaint. If the allegations against him were expunged in regard to "acts done by him in virtue of his office" as a member of the permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, there would not be left the presence of a cause of action against him. Stigmatizing these acts as "fraudulent," or as incidents in a "scheme," or as results of a "conspiracy" does not affect the question. It will be argued that the acts, being charged in the complaints as breaches of official duty, were not done virtute officii, and so are not within the protection of the statute. If none but regular and lawful acts are within the scope of the statute, then it is nugatory; for an officer is amenable for an action only when he violates his official duty. So long as he has no need of the statute it is available to him; but the moment he requires its protection, it eludes his grasp! It is important to observe that in subdivision 2, section 124, Code, the words "act done in virtue of his office," and the words "anything touching the duties of such officer," are employed as synonymous and equivalent terms. The latter phrase enlarges the meaning and extent of the former. Indeed, without the aid of such context, the words virtute officii, in reference to actions against public officers have been held to cover acts done colore officii, and the acts imputed to the defendant were strictly virtute officii, within the authoritative definitions of the courts. Again, the defendant's right to a trial in Kings County is an absolute one, and cannot be taken away simply because the other side choose to associate with him others who have no such right. In conclusion, the counsel argued that the motion was not open to opposition on any other ground than that the County of Kings is not the proper place of trial. Objections on the score of convenience of witnesses, public policy, &c., he urged must be reserved until the cause is removed to the proper county. A similar argument was had in the case of the defendant Lowber. Judge Barrett took the papers in the cases, reserving his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Bowman vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McLean vs. Mead.—Motion to change place of trial granted, but without costs, as the moving papers do not show that the demand was made before issue joined.

Gilbert vs. Craig, Nos. 1 and 2.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Owen vs. Pickert.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Bernhardt vs. Kridel.—Application granted.

Gross vs. Dalman.—Order granted.

Spratt vs. Crawford.—Motion dismissed without costs and with leave to renew on other papers.

Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.—Motion granted, upon payment of all the costs to date, and upon defendant giving the plaintiff a bond, to be approved by the Court, conditional for the payment of any judgment which they may recover; costs to be paid and bond given within ten days, or motion denied with $10 costs; order to be settled on two days' notice.

Kid vs. Blum.—Writs dismissed and prisoner remanded. Memorandum.

By Judge Brady.

Phillips vs. Bailey.—Counsel to appear on the 24th of January, at 10:15 A. M.

Phillips vs. Melville.—Same decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Opinions.—Ranney vs. Pevser et al.; May vs. Kuhn et al. Judgments for plaintiffs.

Saher vs. McCormack et al.—Decree and findings signed.

By Judge Westbrook.

Flint vs. Hemenway et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Memorandums.—Nitschke vs. O'Neill; Schwartz, &c. vs. O'Connor et al.; Winfield vs. Johnston. Judgments for plaintiffs.

Parker vs. Harrison et al.—Complaint dismissed without costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Sanford.

Orders Granted.—Graham et al. vs. Ollivett; Pollock & Stevens and Zaun et al. vs. Phillips.

Kish et al vs. Werder.—Reference ordered.

Davis vs. Helm et al.—Order overruling demurrer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 128.—Brown vs. Volkenking.—Argument resumed and completed. No. 51.—John L. Welsmer, appellant, vs. the Village of Douglass, respondent.—Argued by D. D. Niles, of counsel for appellant, and by W. J. Welsh for respondent.

Day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Monday, Jan. 24, 1876: Nos. 131, 137, 147, 149, 150, 154, 27, and 357.

COURT NOTES.

On complaint of C. F. Marsh, an inspector of the Manhattan Gas Company, August D. Hendrickson, of No. 316 West Eleventh street, was committed by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for defrauding the company by cutting the metre connection and drawing gas from the main.

Judgment for $156,744 57 on failure to answer was docketed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, against the defendants in the suit of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, England, against the surviving members of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., of this City. The suit was brought on thirteen letters of credit for £5,000 sterling each, and two letters of £1,000 each, issued on advances during 1873.

Thomas Stewart, cook and steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon Richard Buckingham, the mate of the ship, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn, for extradition under the treaty to England, for trial, and his counsel, A. H. Purdy, will make application to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari.

The trial of Admiralty cases in the United States District Court, will be continued until and including the 3d of March next. The February term will not be held for jury trials. The calendars of jury causes for the February term will stand as the calendars for the March term without new notices of trial for that term if the causes shall have been duly noticed for the February term. The March and April terms will be jury terms.

The probate of the will of the late William Blondel, which has been contested, came up for hearing before the Surrogate yesterday. The deceased undertook to draw up the will himself, and naturally made many mistakes. He left an estate valued at about $35,000, mostly to one of his sons. It is contested by a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, and a son, Eugene, upon the usual grounds of incompetency, unsoundness of mind, and undue influence.

A sailor named Everett Brown, charged with desertion and refusal to proceed to sea, after regularly signing shipping articles, was tried yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. He was arrested a few days ago upon information of a boarding-house master to whom he owed $25. A. H. Purdy appeared for the defense and Assistant United States District Attorney Foster for the prosecution. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail.

A suit by Hibber Dorflinger against the Humboldt Iron Works was brought to trial before Judge Sheridan, in Part III. of the Marine Court, yesterday. The plaintiff, it appears, sold two barrels of glass tiling to the defendants in June last, the payment for which has been demanded and refused. The defendants alleged, in answer, that the understanding was that the glass should be well annealed and capable of being put into iron frames without breaking. The glass furnished was not of this quality. Judge Sheridan directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants.

Chief Justice Shea and a jury, in Part I. of the Marine Court, yesterday heard the case of Kiernan against Mapes. The plaintiff, who is Captain of a canal-boat, sued to recover $1,000 for damages to his boat while in the defendant's employ. He was hired, it appears, to convey a load of coal from Jay street, Brooklyn, to West Farms. The defendant, who hired him, assured him that there were seven feet of water at his wharf at West Farms. On arriving at the place, however, Mr. Kiernan found that this was not so, his boat being left aground and being badly strained thereby. The jury gave him a verdict for $310.

New rules for the better regulation of the Courts of General Sessions were issued yesterday by the Judges. Court attendants are required to be in attendance every morning at 10 o'clock and report to Capt. McCloskey at roll-call. No officer can absent himself without the consent of the Captain or the presiding Judge, and all absentees will be reported to the Judges, who will examine the roll at the end of each term. Smoking will not be permitted in the court-room before the assembling of court or during recess, and no officer will be allowed, on pain of dismissal, to give any prisoner in his custody permission to enter a court-room while being conveyed to and from the City Prison.

The trial of Gen. William G. Manck, in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, indicted for having a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to use the same, was concluded yesterday. The greater part of the session of the day was occupied in the arguments of Judge Dittenhoefer for the defense, and Assistant United States District Attorney Foster for the prosecution. The jury were out an hour and a half, being twice called into court by Judge Benedict and given further instructions. They finally returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was ordered to be discharged from custody.

A motion was made by the defendants, before answer, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, to dismiss the proceedings in the case of Israel Hall against the Atlantic Giant Powder Company and the Giant Powder Company of California. The suit was brought to set aside the judgments obtained by the defendants against the United States Blasting Oil Company, in which the plaintiff is interested. Judge Barrett denied the motion to dismiss on the ground that, the defendants being foreign corporations, the decree given will not be effective. The action also being against the persons of the defendants the court cannot exercise its powers. The plaintiff, too, has another remedy, as he can sue in California.

The following are the names and residences of the twelve court officers appointed by Judge Gildersleeve, to fill the vacancies caused by the removals of Judge Sutherland and Recorder Hackett: Samuel W. Swayze, south-east corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street; Patrick H. Barry, No. 250 East Fortieth street; Benjamin F. Kasmire, No. 150 East Eighty-sixth street; Philip Dollin, No. 202 Henry street; John Fitzgerald, No. 540 Second avenue; Lawrence O'Brien, No. 113 East Seventy-fourth street; William Ulmann, No. 723 East Fifth street; James L. Waldron, No. 225 East Ninety-third street; Thomas E. McKiernan, No. 811 Ninth avenue; Benjamin Wimle, No. 332 Front street; Isaac Smith, No. 216 West Forty-seventh street, and John Garnett, No. 66 West Tenth street.

The first month of Judge Gildersleeve's judicial career has now almost expired, and nothing has yet been done by the Municipal authorities toward providing a chamber in which to hold the new branch of the court. After taking no active measures during the two months between the election of the new Judge and his accession to office, the matter was finally referred to a committee of the Board of Aldermen, which failed to provide the necessary accommodation. Some weeks since a communication jointly signed by Recorder Hackett, Judge Sutherland, and Judge Gildersleeve, was addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, requesting him to provide accommodation for the holding of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, as authorized by law. This communication Gen. Porter referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, and there the matter rests. Meanwhile the new court remains without a court-room, and only one of the three Judges of the Court of General Sessions can sit for the disposal of criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The following is the Supreme Court, General Term, calendar for Saturday, Jan. 22: Nos. 97, 99, 102, 30, 52, 57, 58, 63, 73, 116, 117, 37, 123, 126, 128, 131, 132, and 133.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

A special committee has been appointed by the Kings County Supervisors to revise the payroll of county officials, and to prescribe the mode of appointment in all cases not prescribed by law. The committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the matters pertaining to their duties. Supervisor McDonald, Chairman of the committee, was in favor of leaving the power in the hands of the heads of the several departments of appointing their subordinates, because, if the latter were appointed by the Supervisors, the former could not reasonably be held responsible for them. The other members of the committee concurred in this opinion and it was decided to report to the board a resolution to that effect. Supervisor Phelps thought $23,000 too much money to be spent in the salary account of the District Attorney's office. He was in favor of reducing the District Attorney's salary from $10,000 to $5,000, and thought $5,000 too much to pay the Chief Clerk. He thought the salaries of all the county officers would bear cutting down. Supervisor Sexton suggested that it would be well to confer with the heads of departments before cutting down any salaries. Supervisor McDonald thought $5,000 too much salary to pay Mr. Gerard M. Stevens, as Clerk of the Supreme Court. In fact, he did not think Mr. Stevens entitled to any salary from the county, as he did not do anything to earn it, and was making plenty of money out of cases in which he had been appointed Referee. He also thought the number of court officers too large. Many of them were never to be found in court. The committee will hold another meeting on Wednesday next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

John Murphy, of No. 48 Mulberry street, was committed without bail yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of highway robbery preferred against him by Police Officer John Gallagher. Gallagher swore that he caught Murphy a little after 11 o'clock on Thursday night as the latter was running away from the corner of Broadway and Houston street. Three men, of whom Murphy was one, had just knocked down Mr. William Westlake, of No. 34 Cortlandt street, and robbed him of a watch and chain valued at $175. At sight of the officer the three men ran, and he succeeded in catching Murphy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 D. of C.3.65s. 66¾	300 Lake Shore... 66¼
3,000 do...c. 66⅞	100 do... 66⅛
7,000 do... 66⅞	1300 do... 66¼
4,000 N. W.C.C.G.bds.88⅜	200 do...b3. 66⅜
12 Mich. Cen...c. 61	300 do... 66¼
200 do... 61½	300 do...s3. 66
50 do... 61⅝	500 do...c. 66⅛
700 Western Union... 77⅛	500 do... 66⅛
1200 do...s3. 77	100 do...s3. 66
100 do...c. 77	1300 do... 66⅛
600 do... 76⅞	600 do... 66¼
400 do...s3. 77	1300 do... 66⅜
100 do... 77⅛	300 do...c. 66⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...108⅛	50 Rock Island...s3.107
20 do...108⅜	125 do...107
200 Pacific Mail... 37⅞	10 do...107¼
400 do... 37¾	100 Tol. & Wab... 5¾
100 do...b30. 37⅞	1100 do...b3. 6
100 do...b3. 37⅞	100 do... 6⅛
1100 do... 37¾	300 do...b60. 6⅛
500 do... 37⅞	100 do...s15. 6
100 do...c. 37⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo... 11¾
500 do... 38	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 29¼
300 C. C. & I. C... 5	100 do... 29½
800 N. W...s3. 41¼	100 Han & St. Jo... 21⅛
100 do...s30. 41¼	400 do... 21
300 do...b3. 41⅜	100 do... 20⅞
100 N. W. Pref...b3. 59½	900 Ohio & Miss...s3. 21¾
700 St. Paul... 39¼	1200 do... 21¾
1200 do... 39⅜	600 do... 21⅝
50 do... 39⅛	200 do...c. 21¾
500 St. Paul Pref...s3. 73	50 St. L. & K. C... 5¾
500 do...b3. 73	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81,R.121⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...120¾
1,500 do...b. c.120⅞	35,000 do...12.120⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...118½	2,000 do...b. c.120¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...12.122	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coupon...12.119
10,000 U. S.5s,'81, C.117¾	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg...b.c.c.116½
20,000 do...12.117¾	
1,000 do...117⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s, F'd, '94-5...b. c.103¾	100 Panama...b. c.134¾
	200 do...135
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'ty, coup...104	500 Cle. & Pitts. Gtd. 91½
	12 do... 91¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'ty, reg...104¼	100 do..b. c.s3. 91¾
	200 C. & N. W...b. c. 41⅜
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67	400 do... 41½
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.104⅛	100 do... 41¾
3,000 do... 104¼	100 do... 41⅝
2,000 At. & Sus. 1st.114	200 do... 41¾
3,000 Chi. & Alt.1st.107	200 do... 41⅞
2,000 Che. & O. 1st, coup. on... 32	100 do...b3. 41⅞
	100 do...c. 41⅞
1,000 C.,B.& Q. C. 7s.107½	300 do... 41¾
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.109	500 do...b3. 41⅝
10,000 N. J. C. Conv.107¼	400 do... 41⅞
1,000 Am.D.I.Co. 7s.101	500 do...b3. 42
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div... 99¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 59⅝
	600 do... 59¾
3,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div... 93½	300 do... 59½
	100 C. & R. I...b. c.107¼
10,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div... 89	500 do...107⅜
	100 do...b3.107¼
9,000 N. W. C. C. G. 88⅜	15 do...107⅛
2,000 Ced. F.& M.1st. 83⅛	500 do...b3.107⅜
2,000 Har.1st, 7s, C.115⅞	100 do...s3.107⅛
5,000 Har.1st, 7s, R.115⅛	100 do...b3.107¼
7,000 O. & M. Cons... 95½	900 do...107⅛
5,000 do... 96	400 do...b3.107⅝
10,000 O. & M. 2d... 77	700 do...107¾
2,000 Cen. P. G. bs...105	300 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 39⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103	800 do... 39¼
5,000 U. P. 7s. L. G.101⅛	300 do...s3. 39¼
1,000 Cle. & P. 4th.101	100 do...s3. 39⅜
5,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 49½	300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 73
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 72	100 do... 72⅞
5,000 T. & W. C. C... 34	100 T., W. & W. b. c. b60... 6⅛
4,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98⅝	200 do...b3. 6⅛
1,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 50	100 do... 6¼
2,000 B. & N. Y. A. L. 1st...103⅛	700 do... 6⅛
5,000 D. & H. R. bs., '94...b. c.113	300 do...b3. 6¼
	700 do...c. 6¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank...115½	10 do... 6
25 B'k of Commerce.118¼	200 do... 6¼
15 Bank of N'th Am.100	400 do... 6⅜
50 Phenix Bank... 95	15 Chi. & Alton...103¼
20 Park Bank...129⅞	200 At. & P. Pf.b. c.b3. 4¾
100 Union Pac...b. c. 69¾	100 Del., L. & W...118½
200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 38⅛	100 do...s3.118⅜
100 do...c. 38⅛	500 do..b. c.s3.118
2100 do... 38¼	100 do...117¾
400 do... 38⅛	100 do...117⅞
200 do...b3. 38	20 do...117¾
600 do... 38	300 do...117¾
300 do...c. 38	40 do...118
300 do...c. 37¾	200 St. L., I. M.&S.b.c. 19¼
600 do... 37¾	100 do... 19½
600 do... 37⅞	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 21
300 Mich. Cen.b. c.b3. 61⅝	100 do... 21¼
100 do... 61¾	500 do... 21⅝
100 do... 61½	200 do... 21½
100 do...b3. 61⅝	100 do... 21⅝
100 do... 61¾	100 do... 22
6 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.108¼	100 do... 21⅞
10 do...108½	300 do... 21¾
100 do...s3.108½	100 do... 21⅜
200 do...b3.109	300 H. & St Jo.Pf.b. c. 30
100 do...109	200 do...s3. 30
450 do...110	100 do... 30¼
12 do...112	200 do... 31⅛
100 do...111	100 do... 31½
300 do...111¼	150 do... 31
100 do...111½	100 do... 30¾
100 do...s60.111¾	100 do... 30½
200 do...112	80 N. J. So...b. c. 1
100 do...c.112	100 do... 1⅛
200 Erie Rail'y.b. c.c. 16⅛	1600 O. & M...b. c. 21¾
1600 L. S. & M.S.b. c. 66½	300 do...s3. 21⅝
1500 do... 66⅝	100 do... 21⅝
1500 do... 66¾	23 do... 21⅜
400 do...b3. 66⅞	200 do... 21¾
1300 do... 66¾	400 do...b3. 21⅞
300 do...s3. 66⅝	50 Ohio & M. Pf.b. c. 46
600 do...s3. 66¾	600 do... 49
600 do... 66⅞	50 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 5
500 do...c. 66⅞	200 do... 5⅛
2000 do... 67	900 do...b3. 5¼
600 do... 67⅛	1300 W. Un. T...b. c. 77⅛
1100 do... 67	200 do...c. 77⅛
200 do...s3. 66⅞	1400 do... 77
600 do... 66¾	900 do... 76⅞
1100 do...s3. 66⅝	5 do... 76⅝
300 do...s3. 66¾	300 do...b3. 76¾
2600 do... 66⅞	2000 do... 76⅝
2600 do... 67	200 do...c. 76⅝
2000 do... 67⅛	15 do... 77
100 M., K. & T...b. c. 7½	700 do... 76¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81...121	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...118¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '63...121⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67	5 Un. Pacific...b.c. 69
10,000 do... 66½	500 do...b3. 69
11,000 Bkn. 6s, W. L.104¼	100 Illinois Cen...b.c. 97½
3,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.114½	200 C. & N.W...b.c.s3. 41½
2,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 82⅛	600 do... 41¾
18,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C. 83½	100 do...s3. 41¾
2,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.109	300 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 59½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103	205 do... 59½
1,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 91	100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.107¾
2,000 Erie R. 2d., R.102½	75 do...107⅞
3,000 C. P. G.B...b.c.105	100 do...107¾
300 West. Union...b.c. 76⅞	200 do...107⅞
100 do...b3. 76⅞	70 do...108
1400 do... 77	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 73⅛
100 do...c. 77	200 do...b3. 73¼
10 do... 77¼	450 T., W. & W...b.c. 6¼
300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 37⅞	100 do... 6⅛
100 do...s3. 37¾	800 do... 6
400 do... 37⅞	200 do... 6⅛
100 do...s10. 37¾	100 C.,C.,C.&I.b.c.x d. 58½
9 Panama...b.c.134	280 D., L. & W...b.c.118
30 N.Y.C.&Hud...b.c.111	300 do...117⅞
50 do...111½	100 do...117⅝
100 do...111	6 Chi. B. & Q...b.c.116
200 do...110⅝	500 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 21⅞
200 do...b3.110½	200 do...s3. 21¾
200 do...110¾	1000 do... 21⅞
50 Erie Railway...b.c. 16	2000 do... 22
200 do...b3. 16⅛	2900 do... 22⅛
100 Mich.Cen...b.c.b3. 62	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 4⅞
800 L.S.& M.S...b.c.s3. 67	900 Han. & St. J...b.c. 21⅝
500 do... 67⅛	700 do...b3. 21⅝
1000 do...s3. 67	100 do...c. 21⅝
1000 do... 67	100 H. & St.J. Pf...b.c. 31
700 do... 67⅛	700 do... 31½
4000 do... 67¼	100 do...s3. 31
1400 do... 67⅜	100 St.L.,I.M.&S...b.c. 19¾
2500 do...s3. 67⅜	400 do... 20
6200 do... 67½	100 do... 20⅜
100 do...b3. 67⅝	300 do...b3. 20½
900 do... 67½	75 Reno 2d Pf...b.c.104⅝
300 do...s3. 67⅜	10 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.150½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.b3.118¾	100 North-western... 41¾
3,000 N. W.C.C.G... 88½	600 do... 41⅞
2,000 St.P.1st C.&M. 94	100 do...b3. 41⅞
5 Fourth Nat. Bk... 93	100 Rock Island...b4.107⅞
100 New-York Gas...150	600 do...b3.108
900 West. Union... 77⅛	200 do...107⅞
300 do... 77	800 do...b3.107⅞
200 Pacific Mail... 37⅞	500 do...b3.108
100 do...s3. 37¾	37 N. Y., N. H. & H.150½
100 do...s3. 37⅞	100 St. Paul Pf... 73⅜
50 U. S. Express... 60	2100 do... 73½
100 do... 61¼	100 St. Paul...b5. 39½
300 Erie Railway... 16⅛	200 do... 39½
500 do...b3. 16¼	800 do... 39⅝
500 Mich. Central... 62	600 Tol. & Wab...b3. 6⅛
300 Union Pacific... 69	200 do... 6
223 N. Y. C. & Hud...110¾	300 do... 6⅛
100 do...110⅞	300 Han. & St. Jo... 21⅝
100 do...s3.110⅞	100 Del., L. & W...117¾
100 do...111	93 do...117⅝
100 do...111¼	100 do...b30.117⅝
400 Illinois Central.. 97¾	900 Ohio & Miss...b3. 22¼
100 do... 98	600 do... 22⅜
200 Pittsburg... 91½	800 do...b3. 22½
300 C., C., C. & I.x d... 59	1500 do... 22⅜
100 do... 59½	500 do... 22¼
500 Lake Shore...s3. 67½	135 Reno 2d Pf...104½
3300 do... 67⅝	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf... 5
900 do...b3. 67¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 31¼
1000 do... 67⅝	400 do... 31½
500 do... 67½	100 do...b30. 31¾
600 do... 67⅜	100 Pac. of Mo... 12
1000 do...b3. 67⅜	100 do... 12¼
500 do...s3. 67¼	400 do...b3. 12½
100 North-west'n Pf... 59⅝	300 do... 12¾
200 do... 59¾	600 do... 13
100 do... 59⅞	100 do... 13¼
100 do...s3. 59¾	100 do... 13
100 New-Jersey Cen.105⅛	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf... 30

FRIDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

Affairs on the Stock Exchange to-day were characterized by buoyancy and confidence, and the tone of speculation afforded evidence that the reaction witnessed during the past day or two was nothing more than a temporary check, entirely owing to realizations. There was a marked increase in the volume of business, the transactions footing up 172,000 shares. An advance in New-York Central from 108½ to 112½ attracted considerable attention, and was variously accounted for. One theory broached was that the rise was based on the acquisition by Commodore Vanderbilt of a controlling interest in the Canada Southern Railroad, while another view attributed it to the covering of short contracts, induced by talk of increased dividends. The general market was favorably affected by the sharp advance in New-York Central, and an improvement in prices of ½ to 2⅜ ₱ cent. was effected. The Western shares continue conspicuously strong. North-western common advanced to 42, the preferred to 59¾, St. Paul common to 39⅝, the preferred to 73½, Lake Shore to 67¾, Rock Island to 108, Ohio and Mississippi to 22½, Michigan Central to 62, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 22, the preferred to 31⅝, Missouri Pacific to 13¼, and Iron Mountain to 20½. The reaction at the close was slight. Union Pacific declined to 69, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 117⅝. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis advanced from 58½ to 59½, ex dividend. Panama rose to 135, New-Jersey Central to 105½, and Illinois Central to 98. Pacific Mail ranged between 37¾ and 38¼, and Western Union between 76⅞ and 77⅛. Erie was dull at 16⅛@16¼.

There was no change in the money market to-day, the supply of capital offering on call having been abundant at 5@6 ₱ cent. The late business was mostly at the former rate, on pledge of railway and miscellaneous collaterals, the ruling quotation to the Government bond dealers being 4 ₱ cent. The currency movement has been steadily in our favor during the week, and the bank statement to-morrow will probably show a further increase in legal tenders. The banks are free lenders on call, and evince more readiness to accept lower rates of interest than heretofore. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices were unimportant. The Bank of England lost £5,000 sterling on balance. Consols were unchanged, United States Bonds being firm at 105⅜@105⅝ for old 1865s, 108⅝ for 1867s, 106¾ for 10-40s, and 104⅝@104¾ for new 5s. Erie was steady at 14¼@14⅜. The sterling exchange market was firm. The nominal asking rates were $4 85½ for prime bankers' sixty days bills, and $4 89½ for demand, and actual business was done at $4 84¾@$4 85 and $4 88¼@$4 88½. Gold advanced from 113 to 113⅛, fell off to 112⅞, and at the close returned to 113. The carrying rates ranged from 3 to 5 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were strong at an advance of about ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., the features of the market being the active investment inquiry and the difficulty of obtaining any considerable amounts without advancing prices. In railroad mortgages there was a general improvement, ranging from ¼ to 1½ ₱ cent., the market closing strong in tone. State bonds were firm, with some large transactions in District of Columbia 3.65s at 66½@67.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,056,275, and the amount marketed $2,108,796. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $6,015,362, and the total amount marketed $5,874,921.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

Gold receipts	$984,407 40
Gold payments	215,733 24
Gold balance	46,045,609 60
Currency receipts	1,943,891 42
Currency payments	1,106,406 53
Currency balance	36,584,423 97
Customs	360,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅝	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅝	120⅞
Bills on London	$4 84¾@$4 85	$4 84¾@$4 85
New-York Central	108	111⅜
Rock Island	106¾	108
Pacific Mail	37¾	37⅞
St. Paul	39⅜	39⅝
St. Paul Preferred	73	73½
Lake Shore	66¼	67¼
North-western	41¼	41⅞
North-western Preferred	59⅛	59¾
Western Union	77⅛	77
Union Pacific	69¾	69
Toledo and Wabash	5¾	6⅛
Delaware, Lack., and Western	118¾	117¾
New-Jersey Central	105½	105⅛
Panama	133	135
Erie	16	16¼
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	22¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4⅞
Harlem	133½	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112½	108½	4,016
Erie	16¼	16⅛	1,250
Lake Shore	67¾	66	66,300
Wabash	6⅜	5¾	6,450
North-western	42	41¼	9,000
North-western Preferred	59⅞	59½	2,100
Rock Island	108	107	8,660
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅝	39¼	4,750
Mil. and St. Paul Pfd	73½	72¾	4,000
Pittsburgh	91½	91½	800
Del., Lack. and Western	118½	117⅝	1,763
New-Jersey Central	105½	105⅛	275
Michigan Central	62	61½	1,750
Illinois Central	98	97½	600
Union Pacific	69¾	69	1,100
C., C., C. and I.	59½	58½	500
C., C. and Ind. Central	5¼	4⅞	1,350
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22	20⅞	5,800
Han. and St. Joseph Pfd	31⅝	29¼	4,150
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	21⅝	17,600
Missouri Pacific	62	11¾	1,800
Atlantic and Pacific Pfd	5	4¾	700
Panama	135	134¾	300
Western Union	77⅛	76⅞	14,400
Pacific Mail	38¼	37¾	10,100
Iron Mountain	20½	19¼	1,500
St. L., K. C. and N. Pfd	30	30	200
Kansas and Texas	8	7⅛	200
New-Jersey Southern	1⅛	1⅛	180
United States Express	61¼	60	150
Total sales			171,694

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123½	124½
United States 6s, '81, registered	120⅞	121⅛
United States 6s, '81, coupons	121½	121⅞
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	117	117⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, new, registered	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	120⅞	121⅛
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	121	122
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	121⅞	122½
United States 10-40s, registered	118½	118⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5s, '81, registered	116⅜	115⅝
United States 5s, '81, coupons	117¾	118

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $138,000 for interest and $85,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$27,631,000
Gold balances	1,315,751
Currency balances	1,489,486

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$62,220,486
Currency balances	2,996,500
Gold exchanges	5,649,082
Gold balances	981,991

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded 38	N. Y. Cou. B'nty Ln..104
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17½
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 11	N. C. 6s, old, A.& O. 17½
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 11	N. C., N. C. R. J. & J. 55
A.7s Miss.O.&R.Rv. 11	N. C., N. C. R. A.&O. 55
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 11	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ&J. 40
Connecticut 6s...105	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O 40
Georgia 6s... 93	N. C. Fund. Act 1866. 10
Ga. 7s, new bonds...102½	N. C. Fund. Act 1868. 9½
Ga. 7s, indorsed...100½	N. C. new bds. J.&J. 8½
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds..100¾	N. C. new b'ds. A.&O. 8½
Indiana 5s...100	N.C. Sp'l Tax class 1. 3
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100½	N.C Sp'l Tax class 2. 2¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.100½	N.O. Sp'l Tax class 3. 2¾
Illinois War Loan..100½	Ohio 6s, 1881...105
Kentucky 6s...100½	Ohio 6s, 1886...113
Louisiana 6s... 42	South Carolina 6s... 35
La. 6s, new bonds... 42	S. C. 6s, Ja. & July... 35
La. 6s, N. F'g Debt.. 42	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc... 35
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42	S. C. Fund. Act 1866. 35½
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 42	S. C. L. C. 1889 J.&J. 35½
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75. 42½	S. C. L. C.1889 A.&O. 35½
Michigan 6s, '78-79..103½	S. C. 7s of 1888... 36⅜
Michigan 6s, '83...105	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 5
Michigan 7s, '90...108	Tenn. 6s, old... 46
Mo. 6s, due in '76...100¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 44¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77...100¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 44
Mo. 6s, due in '78...100¼	Texas 10s of 1876...102
Mo. 6s, due in '79...100¼	Virginia 6s, old... 36
Mo. 6s, due in '80...101	Va. 6s, new bs. 1866. 37
Fund.Bs..due in'94-5.103	Va. 6s, new bs. 1867. 38
L.B..due'81 to '91 inc.102⅜	Va. 6s, Cons. bds... 75
Asy.orUniv'ydue'92.102½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. Cou.. 68
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76.100	Va. 6s, Con.2d series. 45
Han.&St.Jo.,due '86.101	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
Han.&St.Jo.,due '87.101	Dist.of Col.3.65s 1924. 66⅞
N. Y. Reg. B'nty Ln.104	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..107	Buf. & Erie n. bds..104
Bos. H. & Erie 1st... 17¼	Buf. & State Line 7s.101
Bos. H. & Erie guar. 17¼	Lake Shore Div.bds.104
B., C.R.&M.1st 7s, g. 41¼	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.103
C. & Ohio, ex c... 28	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.104
Chicago & Alton 1st.112	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.. 96
Joliet & Chicago 1st.107	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 96
St. L., J. & C. 1st...100	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902..102½
C.,B.& Q. 8 ₱ ct.1st.113	M. Cem1st8s,'82,S.F.113
C., B. & Q. con. 7s...107⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100
C. R. I.& P.1st 7s...108¾	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...103
C.R.I.&P.s.f.in6s,'95.100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.119
Cen. R.of N.J. 1st n.115	N. Y. C. & H. 1st,R.116¼
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,con.109	Harlem 1st 7s, C...115⅜
Cen. R. of N. J. con..107	Harlem 1st 7s, R...115⅜

L. & W. B'e. con. g.. 96¼	N. Missouri 1st... 86¼
Am. D. & Imp. bds..101	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 96½
M.&St.P.1st 8s,P. D.116	Ohio & Miss. Con... 96
M.&St.P.1st7s$g,R.D 90	Ohio & Miss.Con.2d. 76
M.&St.P.1st, LaC. D. 99¾	Cen. Pacific G. bds..104⅞
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 89	Cen. Pacific, S. J. B. 93¾
M.&St.P.1st, I.& D.. 81	Cen. Pac., C.& O.1st. 91⅞
M.&St.P.1st,H.&D.. 81	Cen.Pacific L.G.bds. 96⅝
M.&St.P.1st,C.&M.. 93½	West. Pacific Bonds. 96½
M.&St.P.1st,con.,S.F 81⅞	UnionPacific 1st bds.103
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 90	Union PacificL.G.7s.101
C. & N.W. S. Fd...106	Union Pacific S. F.. 94¼
C. & N. W. Int. bs..102	So. Pac. bds. of Mo.. 60
C. & N. W. C. bs...101¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st... 90
C. & N. W. Ex. bs.. 95	Pac. of Mo. 2d... 70
C. & N. W. 1st...106	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..114½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs. 88⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..106½
C. & N. W. R. G. bs. 87½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..102
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s... 86½	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.108
Gal. & Chic. Ex...107½	Clev. & P. 4th...100⅞
Peninsula 1st, C...102	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.. 49¼
C.C.C.&I.1st,7s, S.F.107¼	Col., C. & Ind. 2d... 15
Morris & Essex 1st.115½	R., W. & Og.Con.1st. 88½
Morris & Essex 2d..110½	St. L. & I. M. 2d... 62
Morris & Essex C..104	Alt. & T. H. 1st...107
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.107	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 71
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.106½	T., P. & W., E. D... 82
Erie 1st, Ex...106½	T., P. & W., W. D.. 74
Erie 3d, 7s, '83... 99½	T., P. & W., 2d... 35
Erie 4th, 7s, '80... 99	T., P. & W. Con. 7s. 26
Long Dock bs...103¼	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex... 85
H. & St. J. 8s, C... 83	T.&W.1st, St.L.Div. 60
C. F. & Minn. 1st... 83	Tol. & W. 2d... 55
M. S. 7 p. c. 2d...101⅝	Tol. & W.Con.Conv. 33
M.S.N.I.S.F'd, 7 p.c.107½	Gr. West. 2d, '93... 55¼
C. & Tol. S. F...106½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 49
C. & Tol. new bs...104½	Han. & Cen.Mo. 1st. 75
C., P. & A. old bs...101½	West. Union, 1900,C. 98½
C., P. & A. new bs..103	West. Union, 1900,R. 98
D., Mon. & Tol. bds.102¾	

And the following for City bank shares:

America...150	German American.. 79½
American Exchange.114½	Manhattan...150
Butchers'& Drovers'.125	Mechanics'...140
Central National... 99½	Merchants'...118½
Chatham...136	Nassau...103
City...300	New-York...129
Commerce...118¼	Ninth National... 70
Corn Exchange...135	North America...100
First National...200	Park...129
Fourth National... 93	St. Nicholas...101½
Fulton...150	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s old	103	
City 6s, new	107½	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136⅝	136¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	55½	55⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅞	53
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103½	103¾

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1.

The coupons of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of *One ₱ cent.* on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1.

The Iowa Railroad Land Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *One ₱ cent.*

The Pacific Guano Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The stock dividend of *Twenty ₱ cent.* declared by the Westchester Fire Insurance Company is payable Feb. 15, and not on March 15, as erroneously printed this morning.

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of $342,000, will pay a dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.* Feb. 1, 1876.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 21, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	7,120
Bees-wax, pkgs	21	Molasses, bbls	2,219
Cotton, bales	2,254	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,621
Dried Fruit, pkgs	26	Pork, pkgs	355
Eggs, bbls	1,883	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,138
Flour, bbls	14,953	Resin, bbls	142
B. E. Peas, bags	163	Grease, pkgs	41
Wheat, bushels	27,500	Lard, tcs	796
Corn, bushels	54,400	Butter, pkgs	4,158
Oats, bushels	8,960	Cheese, pkgs	3,311
Rye, bushels	454	Tallow, pkgs	88
Barley, bushels	28,000	Dressed Hogs, No	1,580
Grass-seed, bags	958	Pea-nuts, bags	904
Beans, bbls	297	Sugar, hhds	1,430
Peas, bushels	7,000	Starch, pkgs	500
Meal, bags	439	Tobacco, hhds	186
B. W. Flour, bags	47	Tobacco, pkgs	562
Rope, bales	328	Whisky, bbls	414
Hides, bales	197	Wool, bales	42

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate request, with Yellow quoted at from 31½c.@33c. ₱ lb.; fancy lots higher.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Very moderate dealings have been reported in this line. The low-priced styles of goods have been in most request. Fine work has been sought to a limited extent. Prices have been quoted steady. Auction sales have been less interesting, and the amounts of stock thus marketed comparatively small. Preparations for the Spring trade are progressing rather more vigorously.

BRICKS—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, prices of which have been quoted generally steady.

CANDLES—Have been selling very moderately, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Quiet but quoted steady, as in our last. Sales reported of 1,698 bags by the Llama, at New-Orleans, at 18⅞c.@19½c., gold, for strict fair to good.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been firm in price, though trade has been comparatively moderate. The export movement has been on a restricted scale.

CORDAGE—A limited business has been reported in this line, with values quoted weak.

COTTON—More demand has been noted for early delivery, chiefly for export, but in part for spinning purposes, at unchanged figures....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,451 bales, (of which 502 bales were on last evening,) including 752 bales to shippers, 489 bales to spinners, and 210 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been moderate at improved prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on last evening and 9,000 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; February, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13 21-32c.; May, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; June, 14 1-16c.; July, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.—showing an advance of 3-32c.@5-32c. ₱ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 2,254 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 20,668 bales, against 22,983 bales same day last week; and for the whole week, 144,406 bales, against 160,183 bales last week. ....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,786,827 bales, against 2,398,778 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 62,112 bales; to the Continent, 15,072 bales; stock in New-York, 148,368 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 850,560 bales....The week's exports hence have been 12,532 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—In Drugs and Dyes more activity has been reported, chiefly in a jobbing form, with values quoted generally firm. In Dye-woods some movements have been noted in Fustic at about steady rates. Other descriptions inactive and nominally unchanged in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in moderate demand at generally unaltered quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in limited demand within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request, and weak in price as a rule. Minnesota and City Mill Extras have attracted most attention, the former partly for home trade and partly for export account, and the latter chiefly for the West Indies. Good to choice Superfine and No. 2 also in fair demand. Most other kinds comparatively dull, and difficult to market without making concessions as to values, which holders seemed unwilling to grant. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 10@$6 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5 65; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 75@$4 for the better qualities, and $3 35@$3 40 for interior lots; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 65, chiefly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,200 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Minnesota Extras and City Mill do. on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in fair demand, mainly in a jobbing way, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $4 20@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras...Rye Flour has been in moderate request at steady prices....We quote at from $4 10@$5 35 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 335 bbls., mostly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been more active, but at easier rates; low grade Western pressing for sale, and much depressed in price....We quote at from $2 90@$3 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 90@$3 35 for White do.; $3@$3 35 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, with small lots at rather higher figures, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,650 bbls., including 900 bbls. low grade Yellow Western, chiefly at $2 95@$3; 200 bbls. Prize Medal at $3 40, and 450 bbls. Brandywine at quoted rates....Corn-meal (in bags) has been in limited request at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been a low of sale, within the range of $1 85@$2 20 for State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in this line at unaltered rates. Sales are 1,750 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 85@$3 10; 300 bxs. London Layers on private terms; 500 bbls. Currants at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 400 cases Sardines at 13½c.@13¾c. for quarter boxes; 1,500 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c., and 70 cks. Turkey Prunes at 5⅛c.@5¼c.

GRAIN—Prime to choice Spring Wheat was in fair request, mainly on export account, but the restricted offerings and confident views of holders operated against free dealings. Inquiry mostly for choice No. 1 Spring, and strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat. Low grade Spring offered more freely, but not in much favor with buyers, and ruled weaker. Winter Wheat generally dull; held with firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels, at $1 25 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (with $1 36 reported bid for choice No 1 Minnesota do., afloat); $1 06@$1 20 for Mixed Spring; $1 10@$1 11 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 10 afloat; $1 09 for New-York No. 3 do. (1,400 bushels); $1 10 for New-York No. 4 Spring (12,000 bushels last evening); $1 05 for do., "no grade" Spring; $1 20 for ungraded Spring, and $1 45 for White Michigan.... Corn has been in less demand, and generally quoted a shade weaker in price, on a more liberal offering. Export demand moderate....Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, at 62½c.@62¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, at 62½c. afloat; 62c.@62½c. for new Low Mixed do.; 56c.@62½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, car lots; 56c.@56½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 66c. for very choice dry new Mixed Kansas, for local use; 57c.@62½c. for new Yellow Western; 70c. for fair old Mixed Western, afloat, (with 69c. bid for prime do., in store;) 62c.@62½c. for new White Western, car lots; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Southern; 64c. (in part) for new White Southern; 50c.@54c. for unsound and unmerchantable, mostly at 53c.@54c. for unmerchantable....Rye rather more active, with sales reported of a car-load of New-York No. 2 at 90c.; and 7,000 bushels prime State, to arrive in February, at 95c. ₱ bushel....Barley in limited demand and depressed in price. Sales reported since our last of 4,500 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 07½, 5,000 bushels two-rowed State at 90c., and a car load of choice do. at 92c. ₱ bushel....Malt dull and wholly nominal....Of Canada Peas, 2,400 bushels prime, in bond, sold at $1 02 ₱ bushel, for export....Of Buckwheat, sales were reported of two car loads State at 59c., and a car load of do., to arrive soon, at 58c., with rumored sales at lower figures, but without confirmation....Oats have been in more demand, and the better qualities have been held with more firmness, with the main dealings reported in fair to very good Mixed Western, part in store. Sales reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels, at 46½c. for No. 2 Chicago, in store; 47c. for Mixed Michigan, in store and afloat; 46c. for fair Mixed Western, afloat; 47c. for New-York Light Mixed; 45½c. for New-York No. 3; 49c.@49½c. for White State, and 47c.@50c. for poor to good White Western, odd lots.... Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....Cloverseed stronger in price, with prime to strictly choice wanted for export. Sales reported of 820 bags very good to very choice State, (part to arrive,) at 14¼c.@14½c.; 150 bags good do., to arrive, at 14⅛c., and 200 bags prime Pennsylvania at 14c. ₱ lb....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 38,507 bbls. Flour, 372,530 bushels Wheat, 327,457 bushels Corn, 89,486 bushels Peas, and 7,671 bushels Oats.

HARDWARE—Trade in this line revives very slowly. Values, however, as a rule, do not show much alteration.

HEMP—Quiet at unaltered figures; 600 bales inferior Manila reported sold on private terms....Of Jute Butts 1,000 bales, to arrive, (January shipment, by the Idomina,) sold at 3c., gold.

HIDES—Quoted steady, on a limited trade; sales, 2,400 Dry Texas, 350 Wet-salted Texas, and 3,012 Green-salted New-Orleans on private terms.

HOPS—Have been less active, for export as well as home use, and quoted unchanged in price. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at 16c.@18c.;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c. California attracted rather more attention, but scarce and nominal....The receipts for the week were 2,458 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells 50,637 bales, against 35,540 bales same period in 1874; export clearances for the week, 570 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 23,159 bales, against 13,822 bales same period in 1874-5. Mr. Wells says: "Medium and low grades are entirely neglected. Brewers are buying very sparingly, and without an export demand there would be nothing to keep the market up. Very few California or Oregon Hops will find their way to this market this season, as we see by the San Francisco papers, that the surplus stock in that market is being shipped to Australia and New-Zealand."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in fair demand, closing at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ thousand; sales, 500,000....Eastern Spruce Lumber has been moving slowly; prices without change of moment; quoted on the basis of $12@$14 for random cargoes....Market otherwise without animation; quotations essentially as before....Rockland Lime, $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—The comparatively free export movement has been the feature of business in Sole, prices of which have been rather weak on liberal offerings of most qualities, especially of Hemlock and Union Crop tannages. Upper Leather has been attracting more attention at about late figures, with the main call for finished stock. Morocco and Harness stock quoted barely steady, on a slow trade.... The week's receipts have been 68,787 Hides and 2,763 bales do.; exports, 13,700 sides, including 10,000 sides to England and 3,700 sides to the Continent....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 23c.@24c. for Buenos Ayres, 23c. for California, and 23c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 24½c.@25c. for California, and 25c.@26c. for California; Heavy, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26c. for California; good damaged stock, 21c.@23c.; poor do., 16c.@19c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 34c.@36c.; Light Crop, 31c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@34c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@34c....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@33c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been in moderate demand at rather less firm prices with sales of 150,000 lb. Ingot at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ lb., the latter an extreme....Pig-iron has been in comparatively limited request at unchanged prices; sales 400 tons No. 1 American at $23. Iron Rails in fair demand, with sales reported of 2,000 tons American, on private terms, and 400 tons Old T at $21....Of Domestic Lead, 100 tons sold at $5 95@$6, gold; market otherwise dull....Steel, Antimony, Zinc, and Shot unchanged, on a light movement....Of Silesian Spelter, 15 tons reported sold at $7 30, gold.... Tin dull; Straits offered freely here and to arrive, and quoted down to 18¼c.@18½c., with Refined at 18⅝c., gold, on a limited inquiry. Of Charcoal Plates, 500 bxs. assorted sold at $7 50, and of Charcoal Terne, 250 bxs. at $7, gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 220 bbls. about fair to choice sold at 46c.@60c., with small lots of fancy at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon. And at auction 640 bbls. at 40c.@56c. Market about steady, but otherwise very dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 62½; good do. at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ 280 lb. Sales 400 bbls. at $2 75@$4 50 ₱ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine in fair demand at 37c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales 450 bbls. at this price.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in less request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45@$46, currency; City quoted (nominal) at $41, gold.

OIL—Whale and Sperm have been quoted steady, on, however, a light business. Linseed has been attracting more attention, and has been held rather more confidently. Lard-oil has been in some demand at previous figures. Menhaden, Cotton-seed, Olive, and Palm Oils inactive at unchanged rates. Cocoa-nut Oil in fair request and quoted steadier in price. Red, Resin, Paraffine, and Tanners' Oils slow of sale, yet quoted about as before.

PETROLEUM—Again quoted firmer here but quiet.... Crude in light demand; quoted at 8 1-16c.@8⅛c., (with 1,000 bbls. at 8 1-16c.,) in bulk, and 11⅛c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined quiet, with early delivery quoted at the close 14⅛c., on sales of 3,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 18⅝c.@19½c., and Brilliant at 20⅝c., at which latter rate 35,000 cases were reported sold....Naphtha, 8⅝c.@9⅛c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive since our last, with little demand noted from any source, and prices without important change....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75@$20 85 for uninspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, January or February options, quoted at the close at $20 80; March, at $20 90@$21, without transactions....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted steady at 8⅝c.@9½c. for heavy to light, ₱ lb.... Western Hogs at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats quiet at former prices....Sales have been reported of 15 bxs. Heavy Bellies and 75,000 lb. Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range....Bacon dull and weak in price, with sales reported of only 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c. ₱ lb....Western Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, opening a shade easier, but closing more firmly....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. prime to choice at 12¾c.@12 13-16c., closing at 12 13-16c. for prime, and choice at 12⅞c., and 700 tcs., off grade, to refiners, at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; 500 tcs., to arrive, for shipment, at 12 13-16c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs., January option, at 12¾c., closing at 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; 2,250 tcs., February options, at 12¾c.@12 13-16c., closing at 12 13-16c., bid; 5,000 tcs., March, at 12 15-16c.@13, closing at 13c.; 1,500 tcs., April, at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c., closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c., and 250 tcs., May, at 13 3-16c....City Lard has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c., and 150 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12¼c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard has been less inquired for, with sales reported of small lots for the Continent at 13c.@13⅛c.; 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 12½c.@12⅝c....Of Beef, 125 bbls. sold on private terms; market quoted steady....Of Beef Hams, 500 bbls. new Southern sold on private terms; quotations as in our last....Butter and Cheese held firmly, with a good demand noted for the better grades....Fresh Eggs, in more request and quoted at from 21c.@26c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 22c.@24c....Tallow has been more active, with sales of 195,000 lb. good to choice at 9⅛c.@9⅜c....Stearine dull for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.; choice City, 13⅛c. ₱ lb....The exports hence for European ports have been 2,686 pkgs. Pork, 2,969 pkgs. Beef, 13,205 pkgs. Bacon, 16,157 pkgs. Lard, 20,212 pkgs. Cheese, and 366 pkgs. Butter; also 1,020 hhds. Tallow.

SALT—Has been generally quiet, with Liverpool Ground quoted barely steady at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@26c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude dull and nominal at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, at unchanged prices, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8⅜c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7⅛c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount. Otherwise business dull.

SPICES—Have been in generally limited request, with Mace quoted about steady at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23⅛c.; Cloves, 47c.@47½c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14¼c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@24c.; Pimento, 13⅛c.; Ginger, 9c.@11c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately active at unchanged rates, with Potato quoted at 4⅜c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been quiet, but quoted firm, with Sicily at from $85@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₱ ton on a light trade.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good Re-fining, but quiet. Refiners operating sparingly. Sales to-day, 40 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., and 80 hhds. Melado, very inferior, at 4¼c. And last evening, 263 hhds. and 27 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 21 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c., and 280 hhds. Demerara, reported on private terms....Refined in moderate demand, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11¼c., and other kinds as before.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at former figures; sales, 4,700 half-chests Green and 1,400 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active at unchanged prices, with sales reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 150 cases Sundries at 8c.@30c.; 52 cases 1874 Ohio at 7c.; 103 cases 1870 do. at 8½c.; 350 cases 1874 Connecticut at 8c.@20c.; 100 cases do. do. private terms; 87 cases 1873 do. at 13c.@20c.; 100 cases 1873 and 1874 Wisconsin at 9c., and 1,500 bales Havana, at 88c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. Manufactured, steady and in fair request....The week's exports hence of Tobacco have been 254 hhds.

WHISKY—Dull at $1@$1 10½; sales, 50 bbls.

WOOL—The market has been more active, with the main business in Domestic Fleece and Pulled, Combing Wool, and California Clip. Prices of desirable grades of domestic Fleece and Pulled and of California Fall have been quoted firm; most other kinds rather weak. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 103,000 lb. domestic Fleece at 45c.@50c., chiefly at 47½c.@48½c.; 5,000 lb. light Dutchess County at 54c.; 2,000 lb. Washed at 52½c.; 16,000 lb. Scoured, part at 80c. for California Fall; 412 bags and 17,000 lb. domestic Pulled at 38c.@47½c.; 10 bags Combing Pulled, 10,000 lb. Black Colorado, and 5,000 lb. Georgia, on private terms; 33,000 lb. Oregon, part at 33c.; 41,000 lb. Texas at 26c.@28c.; 305,000 lb. California Fall at 13½c.@20c.; 70 bales and 107,000 lb. California Spring at 18c.@32½c.; 21 bales Australian at 45c.; 50 bales Donskoi, on private terms; and 11,000 lb. domestic Noils within the range of 30c.@40c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A slow movement has been reported in this line since our last, at generally unchanged rates. Not much inquiry for accommodation other than for Grain, Flour, and Provisions. Grain tonnage checked by firmness of holders of prime Wheat. Tonnage for Petroleum in light request, the advanced prices claimed for Oil having been against export dealings. Vessels for Sugar less urgently sought after, and for Cotton, Lumber, and Coal in slack demand in the local market....For Liverpool, engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 120 tons Provisions, part reported at 35s.; 400 bags Cloverseed reported on private terms; and, by sail, 11,000 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms. Also a ship, 1,262 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (as chartered there,) at 45s....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., (with other Flour engagements rumored but without reliable particulars;) 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese and 40 tons Tallow at 45s. ₱ ton....For Hull, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb....For Newcastle, by steam, (via Hull,) 4,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb....For Southampton, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d., and 4,000 bushels Peas reported at 9d. ₱ bushel....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a schooner, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Flour, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 539 tons, hence, with about 3,600 qrs. Grain at 6s. 9d.; and another, 678 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms, quoted at 7s. ₱ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Mediterranean, direct, an American bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Cette or Marseilles, an American bark, 477 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Copenhagen, by steam, 220 bags Cloverseed at 50s. ₱ ton....For Java, an American bark, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, (rumored,) on private terms, but without confirmation; nominal quotations 32½c.@35c. ₱ case.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 01¼, spot; 99⅞c., February; has sold at $1 00½, February; No. 3 do., 81c.; rejected, 66c. Corn dull and a shade lower; the following rates are offered: No. 2 Mixed, 43⅜c., spot; 42¼c., February; 45⅞c., May. Oats firmer and held higher; No. 2, 30⅞c.@31c., spot; 31c., February. Barley—Demand fair and market firm at 81c.@81½c., cash; 78c., February. Rye steady, with a moderate demand. Pork active, but lower at $19 15@$19 17½, spot; $19 20@$19 22½, February; $19 52½@$19 55, March. Lard quiet and weak at $12 10, spot; $12 17½@$12 20, February; $12 32½@$12 35, March. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet, but steady at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 424 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat strong and higher, at $1 01½@$1 01¾, cash; $1 00⅝@$1 00¾, February. Corn easier; at 43¼c.@43⅜c., cash; 42⅝c., February. Market for other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 53 cash and January; $1 56, February; $1 59 April. Corn active, higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39⅝c.@40½c., cash; 39⅞c.@40c., February. Oats inactive, but pretty firm; No. 2, 35c. bid, cash; 35½c.@35⅝c., January; Rejected, 32¾c.@33c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet, unchanged. Lard dull, nominal. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Whisky lower at $1 07. Live Hogs steady and firm; shipping grades, $6 50@$6 90. Packing, $7@$7 20; extra, $7 25@$7 30. Cattle steady; the demand exceeds the supply; good to prime native shipping Steers, $4 50@$4 75; fair, $4@$4 25; Pony Steers, $3@$4 75; choice native Cows, $3 50@$3 75; fair to good do., $2 75@$3 25; native Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders $4@$4 37½. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,340 head Hogs, 530 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 30@$1 35. Corn dull, unsettled, at 40c.@43c. Oats inactive at 35c.@42c. Barley dull at $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 Spring. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 90c. Pork dull at $20. Lard easier at 12¼c.@12 3-16c. Kettle jobbing at 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Bacon dull—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Green Meats easier; small sales—Shoulders, $7@$7 10; Sides, $9 05; Hams, 10½c.@11½c. for 16 to 13 lb. average. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 06. Butter dull but unchanged. Hogs steady, with a fair demand; common to good light, $6 90@$7 15; fair to good packing, $7 20@$7 40; choice heavy, nominally, $7 45@$7 50; receipts, 5,248 head; shipments, 247 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Receipts—Flour, 6,200 bushels; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bushels; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 24,500 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn active; sales of 25 cars new, on track at 51c.@53c. per bushel. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales 1,000 bushels two-rowed State on track at 75c.; 500 bushels do. at 79c. Seeds in more request; sales 2,000 bushels Medium Clover at $7 75@$7 88, and Timothy at $2 55@$2 65. Pork dull at $20 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. High wines nominally $1 10.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and neglected. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09; hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 00¾, February, $1 01¾; March, $1 02½; No. 3 do., 83½c. Corn quiet and nominal; No. 2, 45c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 32½c. Barley weak and drooping; No. 2 Spring, 94½c.@95c.; No. 3, 56c. Rye—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, 68c. Provisions moderately active and steady. Mess Pork, $19 10, cash. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13c.; Steam, 12½c. Hams in pickle, 11c.@11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs easier at $8 15@$8 20. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Wool in slightly improved demand; the supply, although light, is equal to all present wants; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above at 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@48c.; medium, 49c.@51c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, and Western fine, 42c.@45c.; medium, 49c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine, unwashed, 30c.@32c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@39c.; tub washed, 50c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 24c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; extra and Merino pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 40c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@26c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@23c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05@$1 15. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 44c.@46c. Oats quiet but firm at 38c.@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and firm. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats 20 days in salt—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 06. Bagging—Demand fair and market firm; 2-pound, 12¼c.; 2½-pound, 12½c.@13½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 24½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 13; Extra do. held at $1 38½; $1 37 offered; Amber Michigan, $1 24; February, $1 24½; March, $1 27; April, $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 24½; No. 3 Red, $1 07½; $1 05. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; High Mixed, spot and January, 45½c.; March, 47½c.; May, 50c.; Low Mixed, 45c.; no grade, 42½c.; damaged, 40c. Oats dull and nominal. Cloverseed, $8. Dressed Hogs, $8 40. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Jan. 21.—Flour steady; sales, 900 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; extra do., $1 50. Corn steady; old Western Mixed, 68c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 08; No. 2 Bay at $1 15; No. 1 Canada at $1 22. Corn-meal, $27 for bolted and $26 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $23@$26.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,858 bales; exports, to the Continent, 630 bales; coastwise, 1,545 bales; sales, 2,057 bales; stock, 89,012 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,331 bales; gross, 13,426 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,463 bales; to the Continent, 4,033 bales; coastwise, 3,313 bales; sales, 11,916 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 21.—Printing Cloths market quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 21—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106¾. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 29½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton opened steady; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 62,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 4,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 683,000 bales, of which 342,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 121,000 bales, of which 93,000 bales were American; actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 419,000 bales, of which 333,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 17,000 bales; American sales of the week, 39,000 bales. Cotton to arrive steady; sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, of which 13,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6½d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 50s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 5d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 10s. 9d.@11s. 1d. for Club do. Cotton—Receipts to-day, 32,000 bales, of which 19,200 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,200 bales were American.

LONDON, Jan. 21—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon.

5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 49s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 100¼.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 32½c.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. Linseed Oil, 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Spanish Gold, 213@213½. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 83@71 discount; short sight, 80@81 discount; 60 days, gold, 4½@5 premium; short sight, 5½@6 premium; on London, 16@17 premium; on Paris 3½@4½ premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—Mr. Carl Bergman, Miss Eugenia Pappenheim, and Grand Orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallock, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE—LA BOULE, (French drama.)

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL—THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.—Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mr. F. Remmertz, and Oratorio Society.

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It is always a difficult task to do justice to a deceased public man—for if the truth be spoken without the kindly qualification which the open grave imposes, it is quite certain that an unfavorable aspect will be given to the character. Nothing is so damaging to most men's reputations as the plain, unvarnished truth. The "eulogiums" which were pronounced in Congress yesterday on the late Vice President WILSON seem to have been rather less labored and artificial than the general run of such compositions, although we find a good many such samples of eloquence as the one indulged in about Mr. WILSON's visit to the death-bed of BRECKINRIDGE, when "one of the grandest spirits that ever illustrated the dignity and majesty of our race was pluming its pinions for its final flight to brighter climes." The speeches in the Senate seem to have been framed on a somewhat more intelligible principle, and Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, paid to the deceased a tribute which we can all understand when he said: "He instinctively scorned a mean action; and the man is not living or dead whom he ever intentionally wronged." Of how many men, after all, much as they may prate about honor, can even that much be truthfully said?

The Democrats in the House of Representatives are not agreed even on a policy in regard to the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. A fortnight ago a Democratic Representative from Arkansas introduced a resolution declaring that the faith of the nation was pledged for the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, and asking that the House Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report some legislation calculated to protect the United States and the District Government against loss from a possible overissue of the bonds. That resolution, with the declarations it contains regarding the national guarantee for the bonds, was adopted without opposition. But now comes Mr. RANDALL with a report from the all-powerful and pervasive Committee on Appropriations, deciding against the payment of interest on the District bonds, and leaving open a wide field of conjecture as to whether there is any important public question about whose treatment the Democrats have made up their minds.

Our readers have been furnished from time to time with details of the progress of that latest swindle upon the British public, the Co-operative Credit Bank. RICHARD BANNER OAKLEY—said to be an American—was the head of the concern, and traded on public credulity, partly by promulgating a system of what he called free trade in banking, and partly by making an ostentatious display of professed piety. His dupes must have been pretty numerous, as it is charged that the bank had received deposits to the amount of $200,000. When an execution was put into the bank last Saturday, the cash in hand amounted to rather less than $4. A confiding lady depositor lodged $3,500 on the same day, and that was immediately used to extricate the concern from its more pressing difficulties. But some public benefactor has at length interfered to put an end to the swindling career of the plausible OAKLEY. He has been committed without bail on charges of fraud, false pretenses, and conspiracy, and will probably not find any further occasion to press the actions for libel which he had brought against two or three London newspapers.

It ought to be understood that the proposition for an international coinage now advanced, contemplates the adoption of a coinage simply for international uses, and not the exclusion of currencies now in circulation. It is proposed to make these trade coins of the weight of one or of ten grammes of standard gold, and to issue them without any other denominational stamp than their weight in grammes, the reverse being distinguished with any suitable device of general significance. To make them, with their multiples or sub-multiples, interchangeable with local currencies, it is only necessary to bring these currencies into conformity with the metric system. Our own monetary unit, the dollar, exceeds the weight of one and one-half grammes of standard gold by less than one-third of one per cent. If this trifling reduction be made in it, the way is easy, so far as this country is concerned, for the adoption of the international coinage. The English sovereign would also require a modification of weight to make it conform to the metric system; and it would seem that local prejudices, which have so long stood in the way of this, are so rapidly disappearing, that the day when the monetary systems of the two largest commercial nations will be assimilated is not so distant as was imagined.

People who express doubts about the practical wisdom of Mr. EATON's bill to prevent the use of corporate funds and franchises for the purposes of partisan politics, forget that the Tammany organization has derived a great deal of its strength from its participation in the revenues of the Tammany Society. It has had the free use of ample hall accommodation, it has been furnished with money which was devoted by the charter of the society to charitable purposes—it has, in short, enjoyed under the protection of State laws a yearly income which left it practically independent of other support. No legislature would entertain for a moment a charter which should explicitly confer the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Tammany Society and should permit their being employed for the purposes which have so long been recognized as the only reason for the existence of that association. Experience has amply demonstrated the fact that a corporation existing simply for the purpose of obtaining for its members the spoils of political office, is a menace both to the liberty of the citizen and to the purity of public life. A bill which not only strikes at the root of Tammany influence, but prevents in the future any similar abuse of a State charter, is one more obviously dictated by the interests of the public than by those of any rival political organization.

THE ROAD TO RESUMPTION.

The famous Bullion Report made to the British Parliament in 1810, as summarized by Prof. SUMNER in his valuable *History of American Currency*, declared that "the value of an inconvertible currency depends on its amount relatively to the needs of the country for circulating medium," and that "if gold is at a premium in paper, the paper is redundant and depreciated." Since that time, these doctrines have been almost universally accepted by scientific students of the subject of finance as settled beyond cavil. Applied to the currency question in this country, they furnish a ready solution of its difficulties. Gold has been at a greater or less premium in the United States ever since the suspension of specie payments and the issue of an inconvertible currency. Therefore, the currency is redundant and depreciated. We do not need to enter into any elaborate calculation of the amount of currency needed to transact the business of the country, nor to decide whether the increase of the currency has kept pace with the increase of trade. Whatever might be the result of such calculations, the premium on gold shows that there is too much currency in circulation, as unmistakably as the thermometer shows the temperature. Indeed, a man might as well try to prove the thermometer in error by an abstruse calculation of the amount of heat given out by the sun as to attempt to show that the currency is not redundant, in the face of the fact that gold is at a premium.

It manifestly follows that there is but one way in which the specie basis can be reached and maintained, and that is by reducing the volume of the currency—in plain English, by contraction. We are aware that this word has an ugly sound to many ears, and we are sorry that our financial vocabulary does not furnish what the late Mr. Weller would term "a more tenderer word" for the purpose. But the fact to be expressed is the main thing, and so long as all sound financial teachings show that resumption can be reached only by contraction, there is no excuse for resorting to a euphemism to express the idea. We are not of those who believe that the country can be deluded or decoyed into specie payments. If that result is ever to be reached, it must be by an intelligent comprehension of the difficulties of the task, and by a firm determination to encounter and surmount them for the sake of the end to be attained.

We are also aware that the doctrine which we have quoted has met with many dissentients even in the ranks of professed advocates of a return to the specie basis, and that the horse-leech cry of "more money," "more money," has been raised even when the depreciation of the currency was the greatest, and that it is yet heard, although the currency is still at a discount. It may, therefore, be worth while to examine for a moment the reasoning on which the doctrine rests. The amount of currency which a country needs at any moment is a definite amount, not necessarily capable of ascertainment, but definite and fixed nevertheless, and strictly dependent on the exchanges to be effected. When specie is the currency, the amount of the circulation adjusts itself according to the natural laws which govern its movement. It the circulation becomes excessive at any moment, gold depreciates relatively to commodities. In other words, prices rise, and the purchasing power of gold is diminished. Gold immediately flows to other countries where prices are lower, and gold, by consequence, relatively higher. In this way the precious metals are distributed throughout the countries of the world, according to the needs of each for gold and silver to effect its exchanges. If, now, the coin in circulation in any country is replaced by a paper circulation, in which the public have confidence, of no greater volume than the specie displaced, it will circulate at par. This result must follow, for the exchanges to be effected are the same as before, and hence the same amount of circulating medium is required. If the currency should depreciate under such circumstances, its efficiency would be decreased in like ratio, and it would be inadequate for the purposes required of it. Hence, if it constitute the sole circulating medium, there is no escape from the conclusion that it will circulate at par.

But if the specie be replaced by a paper currency of greater volume, it follows quite as certainly that the paper must depreciate, and that its depreciation must be in proportion to its redundancy. The exchanges to be effected, the business to be transacted, are not increased by the mere increase of the circulating medium. These remain constant, and if the currency be increased, it must be at the expense of its efficiency or purchasing power. If ten men lift a weight of a thousand pounds, the effort required from each is a hundred pounds. If the number of men be increased to twenty, each will lift but fifty pounds. So with the effective force of the currency. If $800,000,000 in paper is issued when only $400,000,000 is required on a specie basis, the efficiency of the $800,000,000 will be no greater than that of the $400,000,000 displaced. It will require one hundred dollars of the former to equal in purchasing power fifty dollars of the latter, or, in other words, the currency will be at a discount of fifty per cent.

Considering this demonstration, it is idle to declare that our present currency is not excessive, in the face of the fact that it is at a discount in gold. Its very depreciation proves that it is redundant, and if it were not excessive, it would not be depreciated. If there were too little currency in circulation, it would immediately rise, and gold would flow in to supply the deficiency. The markets of the world are plethoric with the real money of commerce. If the currency of this country were really deficient, the deficiency would be made good out of these stores as soon as the cable could flash the tidings under the waves, and the gold be transported hither. It is equally idle to hope for a return to a specie basis without a reduction of the volume of the currency either before or after resumption. There is nothing to be gained by attempting to conceal this fact, or to delude the people into the belief that we may glide into resumption in some mysterious way, without effort and without a shock. On the contrary, since the ultimate decision of all public questions in this country rests with the people, every effort should be made to set the question clearly before them, so that it may be sure of intelligent consideration and settlement.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Although the note of Secretary FISH on Spanish affairs, a copy of which was sent to Congress yesterday, contains no new facts, it will command attention as being an exceedingly clear and forcible statement of a long-standing difficulty. The events historically treated in the note to Minister CUSHING, under date of Nov. 5, 1875, are known to all the world. Without loading his dispatch with needless detail, the Secretary of State has admirably grouped the main features of the long series of complaints which our Government has ineffectually and repeatedly brought to the attention of the Spanish Government. The Secretary's presentation of the case sets forth three separate grievances: the seizure and confiscation of the estates of American citizens in Cuba without due process of law, and the trial of such citizens by court-martial, in violation of treaty obligations; a failure to carry out the agreement made in regard to the *Virginius* affair, especially in the matter of BURRIEL's trial; and a delay, if not an inability, to bring to an end the war in Cuba, which is a disturbance to the commerce of the world, and especially to that of the United States.

The Secretary says that practically nothing has been accomplished in reference to the settlement of any of these questions, notwithstanding they have been presented with energy, and our Minister has exercised patience in his management of them. In reference to the arbitrary seizures, confiscation, and embargo of the estates of citizens of the United States in Cuba, without judicial process and in violation of treaty stipulations, no legal justification has been attempted by Spain. On the contrary, the illegality of these proceedings has been admitted by official decrees. But these decrees have been inoperative; they have been received in Cuba with indifference and neglect. In a few individual cases some insignificant steps toward restitution have been taken, but the main body of complaints has remained without action. Meantime, the Spanish Government has used the proceeds of these confiscations; estates have been given out on long leases; the illegality of these acts is either admitted or yet remains unsettled, and large numbers of American citizens vainly wait for a restoration of their rights.

There have been promises in plenty from the Spanish Government. As long ago as January, 1873, the Spanish Minister of State promised that a general system, applicable to the adjudication of all questions relating to estates under embargo, should be speedily adopted. This offer was again made in September, 1874, and was later repeated. It remains an unfulfilled agreement. As if to avoid the issue, however, difficulties were raised as to the bona fide character of persons claiming American citizenship. Discussions of this sort have frittered away the time; the main question has been evaded, and repeated changes in the Spanish Government have still further delayed any adjustment of any cases.

In reference to the *Virginius* affair the Secretary acknowledges the partial satisfaction of the demands made by the United States, especially so far as they were accompanied by similar demands preferred by the British Government. But he points to the immunity which BURRIEL and his associates in that lamentable tragedy have so far secured. In regard to the waste and disturbance which the Cuban insurrection have inflicted on commerce, and the barbarous violations of the usages of civilized war which have shocked the world, Secretary FISH shows that the people of the United States have in them cause for deep concern. As the United States is more deeply interested than any other nation in the restoration of peace in Cuba, this Government has heretofore, in the most delicate manner, extended its offers of friendly mediation. These overtures have been rejected, and all measures looking to a pacification of the Cuban colony, except on impossible terms, have been refused.

It becomes a serious question, in the opinion of the Secretary, whether the point has not been reached when longer endurance ceases to be possible. The United States has been long-suffering and not unmindful of its duties to Spain, nor inconsiderate of its internal troubles. But the present state of things cannot continue. The President frankly informs the Spanish Government that the whole question must be formally relegated to the Congress of the United States, with exact information as to the steps which have been taken by the State Department. Copies of this document, which may be considered as the American brief in the case, have been furnished to the United States Ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome. And this practically concludes the history of the negotiations up to this time. It remains to be seen what action Spain will take upon this candid and dispassionate statement.

STARVING THE DIPLOMATISTS.

The State Department's estimates for the total expenses of foreign intercourse for the coming fiscal year are $1,352,485. This is not a large sum. It is much less than that annually expended for the same purposes by other first-class powers. But we are constantly reminded of the primitive days of the Republic, when BENJAMIN FRANKLIN went to the Court of France in blue yarn stockings. At least it is said that he did, and that, therefore, we must return to the simple republican habits—including blue yarn stockings—of our fathers, and reduce diplomatic expenditures with that end in view. Mr. RANDALL's committee, which is bound by the rules of the House to report all the General Appropriation bills within thirty days from its appointment, or give sufficient reason for its delay, has been very much exercised over these troublesome bills. In a rash moment Mr. RANDALL, with that large and generous manner for which he is famed, offered to reduce the annual expenditures by forty millions. He "did not think how this would look in print," we are told, but he has worked over the Diplomatic Appropriation bill like an economist. The result is a reduction of three hundred thousand dollars. If the committee could only have managed to cut off fifty-two thousand and some odd dollars more, our foreign intercourse next year would cost just an even million, which would be, to use a common expression, "as cheap as dirt." The simile might be still further extended to the whole service.

The saving so far effected is, to be sure, only as a drop in a bucket. Three hundred thousand dollars is not much toward the promised forty millions. When the committee comes to the Army Appropriation bill, it can take off twice as much and leave an even sum on the estimates. By lopping off $697,178 50 from the amount required for the military establishment, this singularly mathematical committee may make the amount just thirty-three millions, which would be "even change," although one angry Democratic Representative has declared that no such proposition should receive a vote in the Texas delegation. The amount cut out of the usual cost of the diplomatic service is chiefly made up by reductions of salaries. The first-class missions, which are those of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany, are to be reduced from $17,500 each to $14,000 each. The second-class missions, being those in Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Japan, are to be cut down from $12,000 each to $10,000 each. Other foreign missions are to be reduced in a similar proportion, those of the third class, now rated at $7,500 each, having $1,000 taken from each of them. The Central American Republics were consolidated in one mission in 1872, and it is now proposed to apply this process to Chili and Bolivia, to Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, and to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, three men being divided among these eight States in such a manner as the President may direct. Is not this half-way economy? A single five-thousand dollar Minister might have been ordered for all the South American States, and given the whole boundless continent for his own. For all practical purposes, his jurisdiction might as well include twenty Republics as three or four. There was once a Democratic foreign Minister at a South American Republic who was so reluctant to come home when his party went out of power, that it was necessary to send out a detective to hunt him up. If he had had the range of the continent, he might have staid there until this day.

If our representatives abroad are kept on short allowance, they will be incited to cultivate trading habits. We have already some reputation for being good at a bargain; and why a diplomatic representative should not turn an honest penny by selling sewing-machines, or by keeping a boarding-house, is something which is quite beyond the comprehension of the new member from the piney woods of North Carolina. It should be remarked, however, that when one of our wandering sons gets into difficulty in foreign parts, the men who are loudest in their denunciation of the weakness of the Government abroad are those who think the diplomatic service is only a costly plaything. These patriotic gentlemen derisively compare our "pusillanimity" with the vigor and show of a first-class European power, which has an immense Navy and a highly trained and highly paid diplomatic service. The salaries of our foreign Ministers and other agents are too small already. It is proposed to screw them down to the smallest possible cost of living. A more injudicious measure could scarcely be proposed.

UNDERGROUND CLASSICS.

It is by no means certain that digging for ancient statues and vases is not more profitable than digging for gold. The German Government is sinking shafts and driving tunnels at Olympia, and has already struck a rich marble "pocket," in which has been found the identical statue of Victory mentioned by PAUSANIAS. That this sort of mining has been so long neglected is due to the failure of fortune-hunters to perceive the mercantile value of antiquarian remains. Let it only be thoroughly understood that PRIAM's umbrella, or a canceled ticket of admission to an Olympian matinée, can be sold at a large price, and we shall see scores of enterprising speculators forming stock companies for antiquarian mining. So long as a statue or a vase or a hair-pin can be found to be a thousand or two years old, it is easily salable, even though it is not marked with its owner's name. SCHLIEMANN's firm belief that his mine is situated on the site of Troy, and that every ear-ring which he found belonged to HELEN, and every pair of spectacles or slippers to PRIAM, is by no means commonly shared by antiquarians. Still, the extreme age of his interesting collection is incontestable, and its monetary value is accordingly very great.

If digging for antiquities becomes, as it probably will become, an extensive business, we shall need some new theory to account for the enormous deposit of valuable objects in the alluvium of classic countries. How does it happen that the modern towns of Italy and Greece and Asia Minor rest on strata so prolific in statues and vases? It is all very well to say that the slow accumulation of earth has gradually covered thousands of bulky and valuable articles from sight and memory. No such process is going on in our day. Neglected as the streets of this City have been, no one can believe for a moment that the public would quietly permit mud to gather in Union square to such an extent as to gradually bury the statues of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, and to overwhelm scores of baby-carriages and velocipedes in the neighborhood of the fountain. If such a state of things was in the least degree to be apprehended, we should either clear away the mud, or remove the statues and baby-carriages. Neither are we in the habit of dropping valuable vases and dressing-cases in the street, and permitting them to lie there until they are hidden under the gathering dirt. Yet we are asked to believe that such were the manners and customs of the ancients. Greek and Asiatic communities are supposed to have left their streets absolutely unswept, and to have moved into the upper stories of their houses when the surface soil reached up to the second-floor windows. So far as Troy is concerned, SCHLIEMANN tells us that he found four cities, one resting upon another. Are we, then, to believe that as the streets of one city gradually became choked up by mud and dirt, the Trojans proceeded to build another on the roofs of the first? Troy was undoubtedly a windy place, but it is asking rather too much to demand that we should believe that all the loose earth of the Trojan plain came and heaped itself up in the Trojan streets.

In like manner it is difficult to believe that the Cypriote or the Roman was accustomed to take his walks abroad with his pockets full of earthen-ware and iron pots, and to drop them all along the streets. Even if we grant so improbable a theory, where were the small boys of the period? Is it supposable that they would permit a beautiful vase to lie for months in the middle of the street without smashing it into small pieces? Could they have resisted the temptation to tie ownerless pots and pans to the tails of classic dogs? To suppose that the ancients strewed valuable and fragile articles of household furniture in the street is wild enough, but it would be still wilder to suppose that the boy of the period left them unsmashed to be exhumed by delighted and puzzled posterity.

Evidently the ordinary theory that in ancient times every body dropped everything, and the mud came and covered it up, does not meet the question which the successful mining operations at Troy and Olympia have brought prominently before us. There is now an opportunity for persons addicted to the composition of ingenious theories to account in some new manner for the marble, porcelain, and iron-pot strata of the Mediterranean countries. There are learned geologists who have imagined that gold is deposited in the crevices of quartz by chemical action, and that thus the California gold mines grew and may still be growing. Those who accept this theory might not find a great deal of difficulty in supposing that the deposit of wine-jars and statues of Victory has also been due to chemical action. It is a solemn thought that in the silent laboratory of nature, the formation of tin pans and paper-collars may now be in progress, and that those interesting objects are being stealthily inserted into the rifts of rock and earth twenty feet below the foundations of this City. There are, however, almost as many objections to this theory of chemical deposition as there are to that of the unusual prevalence of the habit of dropping things among the ancients, and before adopting either we had better wait for a more satisfactory explanation.

A REPLY TO GEN. KILPATRICK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to Gen. Kilpatrick's letter in your issue of the 20th instant, I beg to inform you that the statements and inferences therein contained concerning my services in the West as well as in the East, both as an officer of Gen. Grant's staff and as one in command of troops, are in all essential particulars the merest inventions, containing no more foundation in fact than the circumstantial account which he gave in a previous letter of the part he took in McPherson's first advance on Resaca. He seems to forget that neither his services nor mine are germane to the discussion of the historical and professional questions connected with Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*, and to act upon the idea that military men cannot differ about military principles without forgetting the amenities due to each other, and at the same time perverting the facts of history.

If he would confine himself to the records, supplemented by the testimony of credible witnesses, he would materially shorten his labors and add greatly to their value, whereas, if he undertakes to tell all he doesn't know, it will make a very large and very worthless book before he gets through with it.

It may not be out of place, though it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that in all I have written concerning the war or Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs* I have had no unfriendly feeling toward any officer, no personal injuries to redress, and no private ends to serve. To the contrary, I am sure that I can say truthfully that I have never had a personal or official misunderstanding with any officer under whom it was my good fortune to serve, and least of all with Gen. Sherman. I am equally certain that I have received full justice and proper consideration from all.

If any one has curiosity about my record, or the propriety of my conduct, or about the character of the troops who served under my orders, it would give me great satisfaction to have him consult the archives of the War Department. As for Gen. Kilpatrick's sneers at the "worthless cavalry" corps, of which his division was a part, and which I had the honor to organize and command, Gen. Sherman's official statement that "it was by far the largest, best equipped, and most efficient body of mounted troops that ever came under his command" may well be regarded as saying all that is necessary in reply. J. H. WILSON.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MAINE.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—WARM INDORSEMENT OF EX-SPEAKER BLAINE.

The Republican members of the Legislature of Maine met in the Representatives' Hall in the Capitol at Augusta, Thursday evening, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent the State at large in the Cincinnati Convention. Hon. John P. Swasey presided, and ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston; John L. Stevens, of Augusta; Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, and Francis Cobb, of Rockland, were chosen as the delegates. Alternate delegates were elected as follows: Daniel Stickney, of Presque Isle; Joseph H. West, of Franklin; Joseph W. Spaulding, of Richmond, and James W. Andrews, of Biddeford. On motion of Mr. Cleaves, of Portland, the following resolution was unanimously passed amid cheers:

Resolved, That Hon. James G. Blaine is the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Maine for the Presidency.

The Boston *Journal's* correspondent says that after the cheering had subsided Col. Frederick Robie, of Gorham, paid a glowing tribute to the distinguished services of Mr. Blaine, and then moved that a committee be appointed to arrange for the organization of a Blaine Central Campaign Club. Mr. Powers, of Houlton, seconded the motion, and said that he believed that with James G. Blaine as the standard-bearer Maine would roll up a majority of fifteen to twenty thousand. The motion was then adopted, and the committee was appointed, whereupon the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

MR. BLAINE IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer* reports that the Virginia Republican State Committee, which met in that city on Tuesday last, and decided that the State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention should be held in Lynchburg on the 12th of April, "indorsed Blaine for the Presidency." The *Dispatch* does not go quite so far as this, but says: "There were twenty-seven 'leading Republicans' present at the meeting of the State Committee yesterday, and nearly all of them were understood to be of the opinion that Grant has no chance for re-election, and that Blaine is the coming man."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Colosseum may be visited daily, until further notice.

The San Francisco Minstrels give a matinée entertainment, to-day.

"Rose Michel" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre, to-day and to-night.

Mr. Thomas' Third Symphony Concert takes place at Steinway Hall, this evening.

A day performance of "Ben McCullough" may be enjoyed at Wood's Museum, this afternoon.

"Pique" will have its usual afternoon performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day.

A matinée representation of "Married in Haste" is announced for to-day, at Wallack's Theatre.

The Third Philharmonic Concert of the present season occurs at the Academy of Music, to-night.

The sale of seats for Mme. Titiens' representations of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music is exceedingly large.

The Olympic Theatre, the Eagle Theatre, and the Parisian Varieties announce for to-day their habitual *après midi* performances.

"Julius Cæsar" will this afternoon be given at Booth's Theatre. This evening the Senior Class of Yale College accompanied by Professors of Ancient History will visit the house to witness the performance.

THE ORGAN AT CHICKERING HALL.

The new concert organ built for Chickering Hall was last evening exhibited to an audience of invited guests. It is the work of Mr. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, and the performances of Messrs. Morgan, Whitely, George and William Warren, S. Austen Pearce, and Dudley Buck showed it to be a very successful achievement. The organ has three manuals and a pedal. There are in reality five distinct organs, and the sounding pipes, being placed on either side of the stage, and some above the ceiling in the centre of the hall, may be made to respond to each other antiphonally with good effect. The pedal organ has five registers, one of which is a powerful trombone. The great and swell organs are equally complete. The choir organ is proportionately large, and its manual acts upon the *vox humana* and other solo stops placed immediately under the roof. The *vox humana* is an exact copy of the celebrated one in the Freiburg organ, drawings and measurements having been taken from the original by the builder. By the aid of electricity and pneumatic levers all difficulties in the way of mechanism are successfully overcome, and the "touch," which is always lighter than that of the piano-forte, can easily be made lighter still. The exhibition, as already noted, threw abundant light upon the qualities of the instrument. Some of the effects—particularly those produced by the skill of Mr. Whitely—were uncommonly beautiful, and the *voix celeste* approximated so closely to the ideal of angels' chants, that the assemblage broke out into rapturous applause almost before the sounds had died away. A pleasant social reunion followed the exhibition, wherein Messrs. Hilborne and Chickering were generally congratulated upon the great addition to the fine hall bearing the name of the latter gentleman.

HOME GOSSIP.

Lotta acted in Charleston this week.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was in Detroit this week.

Mr. McCullough was this week in Pittsburg.

Miss Julia Mathews sang this week in Elmira.

Mr. Edwin Booth was in Richmond, this week.

Miss Agnes Booth acted in Toronto, this week.

Miss Jane Coombs was this week in Indianapolis.

Mr. Frank Mayo was at the St. Louis Olympic this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence were this week in Louisville.

Mr. Rignold acted this week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Mr. Owens was at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week.

Mr. Edwin Adams acted at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, this week.

Mr. George Honey is acting in "Our Boys" and "Tom Cobb" at the Globe Theatre, in Boston.

"The Two Orphans" are the attraction at the Boston Theatre, and "Rose Michel" is the play at the Boston Museum.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is not preparing her reminiscences for publication.

Mrs. Oates and her company were in Cincinnati, this week, their performances occurring at the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. W. H. Norton, who has just died in Boston, made his last appearance in the same play Mr. Belmore acted in for the last time.

Mme. Titiens met, in Cincinnati, Herr Wilhelm Geisselbrecht, who conducted the operatic performance in which she made her *début*, in Hamburg, in 1849.

Oliver Ditson & Co. have just purchased for nearly $100,000 cash the entire stock, music, plates, and good will of Lee & Walker, the old-established music publishers of Philadelphia. For forty years the name of Oliver Ditson & Co. has been a household word. The catalogue of the firm, of over 50,000 musical subjects is said to equal that of all the other music publishers combined.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe terminates, to-day, the third week of its sojourn in Chicago. The *Tribune* of Sunday thus reverted to the incidents of the past six nights: "The Kellogg troupe has finished its second week with remarkable success, the house having been crowded every night. From a financial point of view, the season thus far has been the most astonishing ever known in Chicago. The 'off' nights have hardly been an exception to the regular nights in this respect. Much of this success may be traced to the good faith of the management with the public. It has never before happened that a two weeks' season of opera has been given in this city without a single change in the announcements. Every opera has been performed as announced, and every singer has appeared as originally cast. The only fault that can be found is in the incapacity of the theatre to hold all who want to go."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Camille St. Läens is visiting Russia.

Mme. Essipoff has been playing in Paris.

Mr. Joseph Hatton's "Clytie" will be produced at the London Olympic at once.

A new symphony, in five parts, by P. J. Tchaikoffsky, was played at the last concert of the Russian Philharmonic Society in Moscow.

An old-fashioned melodrama dramatized by Paul Féval from a novel by Achard has been produced at the Paris Ambigu. It is called "Belle-Rose."

Bellini has not yet a monument in Italy. A Neapolitan named Florino has opened a subscription to repair that omission, heading it with a sum of a thousand francs.

The London Royalty Theatre is about to reopen under the management of Messrs. D'Oyly Carte and George Dolby, with an opera bouffe called "The Duke's Daughter," being an almost entirely new work, with a new plot written by Mr. G. M. Layton, to the music of the "Timbale d'Argent," by Léon Vasseur. Mme. Pauline Rita will perform the principal part, and Miss Rachel Sanger, Mr. Royce, Mr. Kelleher, and Miss West are included in the cast.

The Moscow correspondent of *Concordia* writes: Our Italian season has been deprived of a most promising tenor. Signor Arambaro has fallen a victim to the more than usual keenness of the weather. Having caught a severe cold, rheumatism in the head followed, and then deafness, which threatens to be lasting, as every medical aid till now has proved ineffectual. Much sympathy is felt for the young artist, whose career has been so suddenly stopped.

London is not the only town where a successful performance reaches its hundreds of nights. At the Paris Opéra Comique the new year dawned on "Mignon" and "Le Chalet," the former having been represented 395 times and the latter 1,184. The works of the past week have been "Le Pré aux Clercs," "Carmen," "Haydée," "Richard Cœur de Lion," "Joconde," "Le Val d'Andorre," "Le Nouveau Seigneur," "Le Calife de Bagdad," act I. of "La Dame Blanche."

A young dancer, Mlle. Amélie Colombier made her *début* at the Paris Opéra in a divertissement interpolated in the second act of "La Favorite." She seemed intelligent and well-endowed, but appeared a little nervous. The music accompanying the dance was taken from various works of Donizetti and from the "Violin du Diable," by Pugni. The "Reine de Chypre" is projected at this theatre. M. Halanzier announced it in the speech he delivered at the grave of M. de Saint-Georges, the author of the libretto.

The dramatic and lyric productions in Paris during the year 1875 consisted of 173 works brought out in thirty-seven theatres, large or small, and comprising in all 536 acts. The pieces may be classified as follows: 32 dramas, in three, four, or five acts; 2 tragedies, (at the Théâtre des Arts and Salle des Familles;) 15 comedies, in three, four, or five acts; 21 in one act, and of which two were in verse; 11 opera bouffas, 11 reviews, 18 vaudevilles, in three, four, or five acts; 34 in one act, 3 extravaganzas, 5 comic operas, in two or three acts; 3 in one act; 2 grand scenic spectacles, and 2 burlesques.

The Vienna correspondent of *Concordia* writes to that journal: The last novelty at the Burg, "Tante Therese," by Paul Lindau, was only saved by the very excellent acting of the performers from being a failure. We shall see what the new year brings us, but till now the house has had no luck with the new pieces produced this season. At Berlin, however, "Tante Therese" was given last week, and is said to have had a great success. Paul Lindau has been staying here ever since his piece was first acted, and lately gave a lecture on "Musset and Georges Sand," but as a personal friend of the poet he was very one-sided in his opinions about him.

The season of the Argentina Theatre at Rome terminated by a scandal. On the evening of closing, "Macbeth" was represented, and the ballet of "Brahma." Before the commencement of the piece, the chorus threatened that they would not sing a note unless they were paid at once; the difficulty was, of course, overcome; but while "Macbeth" was being performed the corps de ballet and their aids presented themselves at the cashier's department and made a similar application. No sooner was this settled than the gas company put in a claim before the ballet was commenced; and their threat to shed no light on the scene unless their demand was settled admitted of no compromise. Finally, as if to crown the series of incidents, the distribution of salaries appeared to have corrupted musicians, actors, and danseuses alike, for "Brahma" was very badly performed.

"La Belle Poule" is the title of the new opera at the Paris Folies-Dramatiques. It is a piece, remarks *Concordia*, which must not be judged by the standard of the Boulevard des Italiens. The authors understand the populous quarter for which they write. A good coarse gayety and fantastic costumes and actions enliven the joyous peasant life, and the composer has let loose an army of delirious trombones for the conquest of the masses, not forgetting, however, to offer some charming pieces to delicate tastes, such as the letter of the first act, the valse and couplets of the second, the duet of the third. A young *débutante*, named Schneider, made her first appearance in the "Belle Poule." No doubt she is a relative of the celebrated actress of the same name who revolutionised Paris ten years ago. The Schneider of the Folies-Dramatiques has nearly all the qualities of her relative. The voice is a little indistinct in the upper register, but in the middle register it is incisive, and the intonation is irreproachable. When the young lady has learned to tone down an exuberance of gestures, which sometimes pass all bounds, she will have a bright future before her.

The Milanese correspondent of *Concordia* writes on Jan. 1: "The first representation of the Carnival and Lent season, at La Scala, was completely successful. The house was crowded, and, notwithstanding the public were not very well disposed, their minds being full of misgivings, they were unwillingly obliged to applaud from beginning to end. It must, however, be acknowledged that these demonstrations took place in a quiet way; the enthusiasm did not run very high, although satisfaction was general. The opera 'Vespri Siciliani' does not possess the charm of novelty, nor is it considered one of Verdi's best, yet it made a decided 'hit,' owing to the perfection of the acting. Signora Mariani, Signori Bolis, Alighieri, and Maini proved worthy of their fame. The choruses and orchestra, led by Maestro Faccio, author of 'Amleto' and the 'Profughi Fiamminghi,' (Flemish exiles,) were faultless, the stage decorations splendid, and the scenes pretty. The ballet 'Rolla' was no less admired than the opera; but the falling back into the old way of giving the ballet, when one-half of the opera is ended was much criticised."

ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND—A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE STATE PRISONS—A BILL AFFECTING THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THE STORING AND HANDLING OF DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21, 1876.

This morning's session of the Legislature was devoted principally to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly a number of important resolutions were introduced, among them being one which is generally regarded as the first railroad strike of the season. It was presented by Mr. Hanson, a Democrat, of Fulton and Hamilton, who states that he knows nothing about the resolution or its objects, and never saw it until a few moments before he presented it. Then it was handed to him by an acquaintance, who asked him to introduce it. The resolution which Mr. Hanson handed in with so little consideration reads as follows:

Whereas It is alleged that there is gross mismanagement on the part of the President, Directors, and Executive Committee of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the business operations of the Company, in consequence of which the stockholdes suffer great loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Railroad Committee be ordered to examine into the matter, with power to send for persons and papers, if any and for the books of the company, and report to the House within twenty days what legislation is also necessary to protect thestockholders from such loss.

Mr. Case offered an important resolution in relation to the United States deposit fund. It recites that in twenty years the fund has lost between six and seven hundred thousand dollars, which comes out of the pockets of the tax-payers. The resolution instructs the Committee on Ways and Means to report by bill an act providing for the safe investment and more economical management of the funds.

Mr. Weiant, a young man sent to the Legislature by the Democrats of Rockland County, and who appears to be very anxious to give a good account of himself, has every day during the present session introduced some bumcombe resolution regarding reform, or made some incoherent speech of a like character. This morning he again put in an appearance, introducing a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate State Prison affairs. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor is hereby authorized and required, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of three persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons of the State in all things relating to the management thereof for the period of at least ten years. Said Commissioners shall have power to issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses, to require the production of any and all papers in the custody or under the control of any witness that may relate in anywise to the matters under investigation, and to examine such witnesses; and they shall have power also to examine all public records in anywise appertaining to the subject of investigation. Said Commissioners shall have like powers as any court of record in this State to compel obedience to any writ of subpœna issued by them, to compel any witness to answer any question upon his examination, and also to punish as for contempt for any disobedience to the commands of such subpœna or refusal to answer. Any member of said commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses summoned before them, and a majority of said Commissioners are authorized to perform all or any of the acts hereby authorized. They shall have authority to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall report the testimony they shall take, together with such recommendations in reference to the matters under investigation as they shall deem proper, to the Governor and Legislature, from time to time, as such investigation shall progress. Said investigation and the final report thereon shall be made and completed on or before March 15, 1876.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Cleary, which regulates the sale of oysters in the City of New-York, by providing that the City shall be divided into two sections, Broadway being the dividing line. Two Inspectors of Oysters shall be appointed by the County Clerk of New-York, and it shall be the duty of these officers to make a general inspection of all sales of oysters. The inspectors shall receive as pay one-half of one cent per bushel on all sales of oysters in their district. Mr. Campbell presented the bill to reduce the number of District Courts in the City of New-York, which was fully reported in THE TIMES of yesterday. The bill to prevent cruelty to animals by prohibiting the throwing of salt, nails, or glass in the streets, was again discussed this morning and again recommitted for amendment. The Grey Nun Repeal bill, and that which authorizes the employment, by contract, of paupers and criminals in New-York City, were passed without important debate.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The session to-day was a short one, and but very little business of importance was transacted. Senator Woodin thought the absence of other business afforded an opportunity to finish the debate on the Grey Nun act, but Senator Jacobs, who is to fire off the great gun on the Democratic side, was not prepared. From present appearances another day will be wasted in the discussion of a bill against the repeal of which not more than one or two Senators will vote. During the past week the question of abolishing certain of the Senate committees has come up in one shape or another almost every day. A few of the Democratic Senators, anxious to obtain a cheaply purchased reputation for reform and retrenchment, wished to abolish committees the patronage of which was placed beyond their reach. In order to finally settle the question, Senator Prince moved that the Committee on Rules be requested to consider whether, in view of the recent constitutional amendments, and the consequent curtailment of special legislation, it was necessary that any change should be made in the Senate committees. Senator Woodin, as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported to-day that it was not deemed advisable to make any changes at present. In Committee of the Whole the Senate considered and agreed to the passage of a number of bills of no great public interest. Senator Bixby introduced a bill affecting the Court of General Sessions of New-York City. It provides that the Judge of that court shall appoint two Deputy Clerks, a stenographer, and an interpreter. The salaries of these officials shall be the same as paid to the stenographer, Deputy Clerk, and interpreter now serving in the Recorder's Court. It provides also that the Board of Estimate, either by the issue of bonds or by transferring an appropriation, shall make provision for the payment of the officials to be appointed. A bill was introduced by Senator Kennaday in relation to reckless storing and handling of dangerous explosives. It provides that it shall be unlawful to have or maintain any "danger" to life or limb invisible to the ordinary human eye-sight, unless a proper notice is posted up stating that the place where such danger exists is dangerous. It provides, also, that it shall be unlawful to have within the City limits any substance known as dynamite, nitro-glycerine, fulminating gold, silver, mercury, chloride of nitrogene, or any substance known as giant powder, without a license and permit. It shall be unlawful also for any person to knowingly place in a ship, steam-ship, or railroad car, any of the substances named. Those persons violating the provisions of the act shall be liable in damages to any person who may be injured by such violation, and to the executors of persons killed. There is also attached to the law a penalty consisting of a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment in the County Jail for six months, or both. A bill was introduced by Senator Rogers to amend an act entitled an act to facilitate the reorganization of railroads sold under mortgage, and providing for the formation of new companies in such cases. Senator Bixby introduced a bill providing for the exchange of stock or bonds of any railroad corporation for the bonds of any municipal corporation.

Senator Woodin's bill to prevent the abuse of corporate franchises for corrupt and partisan purposes, introduced in the Senate to-day, was the principal topic of discussion this evening among the politicians who remained after the adjournment of the Legislature. The bill is likely to have many opponents who will resist its passage on widely different grounds. By some the argument is advanced that should it become law it would, in effect, abolish almost every kind of corporate society. A movement is on foot among the bank officers of New-York to have a bill introduced providing for the exemption of the surplus of banks of discount from taxation. Representatives of the banks are now here advocating such a measure. Whether a bill to secure the object sought after will be introduced depends, it is said, on the view taken of the matter by the Governor and Controller.

It was rumored yesterday that Senator Bixby would introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of the affairs of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and possibly such a resolution may be introduced during the coming week. Ex-Senator Creamer is said to be at the bottom of the movement, but for what purpose can only be surmised.

Senator Starbuck's bill, giving Surrogates the power to appoint a receiver to an estate when the probate of a will is contested, has been considered by the Judiciary Committee. The bill grew out of the Taylor will case, and in effect gives the receiver power to wind up the estate. The committee will report adversely on the bill.

The first legislative reception of the season will be given on Tuesday by the Governor. Mr. Tilden and Mrs. Pelton will receive the members of the Legislature at the Executive Mansion from 7 to 11 P. M. on that day.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

CONTINUATION OF THE LANDIS MURDER TRIAL—THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 21.—The Landis trial was resumed in the Cumberland County Court this morning with the defense submitting their evidence. Alexander Pierson, of Vineland, was recalled and identified the pistol used by Landis in the shooting as the one he had loaded and fired in Landis' parlor during some target practice. John L. Ring testified that on numerous occasions Landis had expressed fears of assassination, and hired witness to protect his house. Thomas T. Corties testified that Landis employed him to watch for suspicious persons, who were to arrive on the New-Jersey train from New-York, to assassinate him, and showed witness the photograph of Commodore Mead, stating that he was one of the would-be assassins. At the prisoner's suggestion, witness gave him the names of two men who would be good persons to watch his house, and the prisoner remarked "Yes, he is good with the pistol, and the other one is good with a bowie knife." Col. William H. Gill stated that he believed Landis to be an insane man.

Prof. Marcius Wilson, of Vineland, testified that on the morning of the 19th of March, the day of the Vineland tragedy, he entered the law office of William A. House, where the prisoner had been taken immediately after the shooting. When he saw Landis, he extended his hand to him and the prisoner gave it a grateful pressure and thanked him for calling to see him while he was in the midst of such great trouble; witness then said to him that he had been informed that an article in the *Independent* of a few days previous had been the immediate cause of the sad affair; Landis handed him a slip of paper with the remark that his wife had that morning handed it to him, and at the same time taunted him and charged him with being the cause of it. The article, which was read by Col. William E. Potter, was offered in evidence, and not objected to. It is as follows:

"A prominent Vinelander sat down by the side of his loving wife on the sofa and looked up into her eyes and called her a 'duck,' and 'a birdie,' and a 'rabbit,' and all the other endearing names. Then he told her he wanted she should learn the use of a revolver, so that in his absence she could protect their home and silver-ware, and defend the honor of Vineland. Then he went off and bought an elegant seven-shooter and a target. Then he set up the target in one end of the parlor, and gave her a first lesson in shooting. Then he told her he wanted she should practice every day. Then he went away for a week. When he returned he found the revolver on the other side of the looking-glass. The parlor door resembled a bad case of small-pox, and the furniture looked as if it had been indulging in a wrestle with a Burlington County hail-storm. Did he walk up to his wife and sicken her with all the endearing names of all the birds and four-footed beasts? Not much. He marched out into the street, in his shirt-sleeves, with but one boot on, and that patched over the big toe. Then he went galloping up and down, telling every man he met, confidentially, that his wife was crazy. Then he went off and tried to get her into a private insane asylum. Yes, he did, the wretch."

Great merriment was manifested by the audience during the reading of the article. A number of witnesses testified that on certain occasions the eyes of the prisoner looked wild and unnatural, and that his peculiar behavior excited their concern. James M. Dixon testified that on the morning of the shooting, when Landis was taken to his lawyer's office, he looked into his face, and saw the remarkable appearance of a man who ferociously glared at him. Witness thought that some one ought to defend Landis against himself, and volunteered to do so. At this time the officer having Landis in custody left the room, and witness and the accused were left alone, whereupon he walked up to Landis, removed his hat, and mesmerized him into a sleep, lasting ten or fifteen minutes. When he awoke, witness requested him to tell the relative position of the parties when the shooting took place; Landis looked wild with astonishment and vociferated, "I know no more about it than a new-born babe. My God, is he dead?" He was assured that such was not the case, when he implored witness to telegraph to Dr. McClintock, of Philadelphia, to come down at once.

James L. Wilson, who was Sheriff at the time of the shooting, related that when Landis first entered the jail he begged him to get a rope and hang him before Mrs. Landis came back. The turnkey testified that Landis muttered to himself constantly that he could not sleep, because the cell was overrun with snakes and rats, and that his conduct was strange throughout. Dr. Washington J. Duffy testified to having seen Landis, when he was convinced he was deranged. James Sawyer and John L. Burk contradicted the evidence of a previous witness, who swore Landis had threatened to make Carruth the first victim of a disturbance. Dr. Isaac Ray, an expert on insanity questions, testified to the varied stages of insanity, and gave a brief history of his connection with various insane asylums. Mr. Williamson, on the part of the defense, asked witness whether he had heard all the evidence in the Landis case, and, if so, to express an opinion as to Landis' sanity or insanity at the time of shooting Carruth. The Attorney General strenuously objected, and the court decided that the question was inadmissible in that shape. Before finally settling the disputation the court adjourned until Saturday morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Silas Morse, of Dedham, Mass., in a fit of melancholy, committed suicide Thursday by taking strychnine.

Mr. White, Opposition candidate, was elected yesterday to represent North Renfrew in the Dominion Parliament.

Jonathan Palmer, of the provision firm of B. B. Craycroft & Co., of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Charles L. Tyrell, an employe of the Albany Gas Company, it is reported, has absconded with $700 of the money of the company.

A gin-house and fifty bales of cotton, belonging to Enoch Ensley, near Memphis, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $20,000; insured for $6,000.

A dispatch from Sacramento says Assemblyman Wilcox was held in the sum of $5,000 to answer before the Grand Jury for assault on a *Chronicle* reporter.

The strike of the female employes in the Goodyear Glove Company's works, at Naugatuck, is ended, nearly all having resumed work at the reduced rate.

Mr. D. L. Moody started for Florida yesterday morning, for the purpose of locating his son in a milder climate. Mr. Moody will return immediately and commence his labors in New-York on the 1st of February.

William Harlan, only son of Hon. James Harlan, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died in San Francisco Wednesday night. His father and mother arrived, in response to a telegram, a few hours before his death.

In the lower house of the Ohio Legislature yesterday the bill to repeal the well-known Geghan law was passed by a party vote, the Republicans with one exception favoring it, and the Democrats without exception opposing it.

On Wednesday William Williams and Andrew Baker were arrested at Lewes, Del., by Special United States Agent Major Morris, charged with smuggling. They are said to be members of an organized band in the vicinity.

Marshall J. Crain was hanged at Marion, Williamson County, Ill., at 1 o'clock yesterday. He addressed a crowd of about twenty-five hundred people, confessing that he murdered Sysney and Spence, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

The mule spinners at Blackstone, R. I., where the strike caused a stoppage of the mills, have voted to return to work on Monday. This action will probably prompt the company to start the machinery again. There is no change in the situation at Lonsdale.

George Williams and John Smith, who were on trial in Albany on suspicion of being the burglars who robbed Crapo's dry-goods store, have been discharged for want of evidence. Williams was immediately rearrested on a charge of burglary in Buffalo.

The Overseers of the Poor in Massachusetts have instructed inspectors to search out the people who are suffering for want of food and fire rather than make their necessities known. It is said that there are a large number of this class of people in the City of Boston.

Joseph Comer, a well-known clothing dealer of Boston, was yesterday arrested and placed under $25,000 bail to answer the charge of bribing E. E. Webster, a juryman in the Superior Court in 1874. Mr. Webster was arrested yesterday and placed under bail to a like amount.

George P. Rowell & Co. report the establishment of thirty-nine papers during the past week. They are five dailies, twenty-nine weeklies, and five monthlies. The suspensions, which were twenty-nine, included five daily, one semi-weekly, eighteen weekly, and five monthly journals.

Jacobs, the wife-murderer, was hanged at Joliet, Ill., at 1:05 o'clock yesterday. He was comparatively calm on the scaffold, though while in his cell he had been demonstrative and restless. In thirteen minutes after the fatal drop life was pronounced extinct by the attending physician.

A dispatch from Green River, Wyoming, says: "The passenger train bound east, due here at 2:45 Thursday night, is stuck in the snow between Bryan and this place. A passenger train and six freight trains are lying here, bound West. Nothing has been done to clear the track. It is still snowing."

James Lee and Dennis Schey, two plasterers, were yesterday afternoon, by the falling of a staging on which they were at work, in a Presbyterian church, in Bridgeport, precipitated to the floor, a distance of forty feet. Lee had an arm fractured and was otherwise badly bruised, while Schey received internal injuries of a probably fatal character.

Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord, one of the officers of the New-Hampshire State Historical Society, has been invited to meet the American historians at the Philadelphia Centennial and present a biography of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New-Hampshire.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

A MORE LIBERAL RECIPROCITY TREATY RECOMMENDED—THE USE OF AMERICAN CANALS—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON TRADE—PROTECTION OF SHIPPERS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—At the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day, Major Walker said that there was no use in taking up the time in discussing the benefit of reciprocal trade relations with the States, as it had been most thoroughly ventilated, and he therefore moved that this board is of the opinion that it is very desirable that a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, on a comprehensive, liberal, and fair basis, should be obtained; and it is also of the opinion that the initiative step thereto ought to come from the United States Government, seeing that it was by their action that the old treaty was abrogated. The motion was carried without debate.

Mr. Clements, of St. John, moved that the Dominion Government be memorialized to secure the rights of Canadian vessel owners respecting the use of American canals—notably Champlain Canal. He called attention to the fact that under the Washington treaty Canadians supposed that they had the right to navigate United States canals on the same terms as vessels of the United States. The Ottawa and Rideu Forwarding Company had undertaken to navigate the Champlain canals to New-York. The first trip they made they were unmolested; but the company were notified by the United States authorities that Canadian vessels would be compelled to unload at the first port of entry, thus practically prohibiting the use of the New-York canals to Canadian vessels. American vessels were allowed to come in and carry away our lumber and return freighted with coal, while Canadian vessels had to return empty. It would be only justice to Canadian forwarders to treat United States forwarders as we were treated, and compel them to unload all cargoes coming inward by Lake Champlain and the Richelieu at St. John. They then would have no advantage over Canadians. Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, said that in the United States they had private rights, corporate rights, and State rights, and upon these rights the Federal Government had no power to trespass. The very fact mentioned by Mr. Clements was an illustration. American vessels passed down to New-York with Canadian lumber, unloaded there, and, in coming back, they loaded at Randolph with coal. If Canadian vessels were allowed to do this it was a private right, over which the United States Government had no control. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson River Company owned the boats, owned the canal, and owned the coal. He did not see why Canadians in return did not compel vessels of the United States, and any vessel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson River Company, to discharge their cargoes at the first port of entry in Canada. Mr. Pennock said, that although State canals were State property, the General Government had pledged itself to use its influence to secure the right of Canadians to navigate these canals, he could not but feel that the treaty clauses were rigorously and properly framed to exclude Canadian trade from the Champlain canals. The resolution was carried.

On motion of Mr. Dabell, of Quebec, a deputation was appointed to wait on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and represent to him the gross injustice of the present Pilotage laws, and the necessity that existed for their amendment. A report was then read from the Special Committee on the Uniform Condition of Insurance Policies. The report says: "It is satisfactory to know that since the appointment by the General Government of an Inspector of Insurance, and the rigid policy of the inspection of all fire insurance corporations doing business in Canada, the object aimed at will be accomplished." The report was received and the committee requested to continue their labors, making their final report at the next annual meeting of the board. Mr. Mingay, of Kingston, moved that, to encourage the introduction of capital into the Dominion for the development of the iron trade and the utilization of our iron-ore, this board recommends a specific duty of $2 per ton upon all iron slabs, blooms, and billets, together with a bonus from the Government of $2 per ton on all iron produced in Canada from the ore, guaranteed for ten years from the 1st of July, 1876. Mr. White moved an amendment, to the effect that a committee of the board, composed of Mr. Skead and Messrs. Clemow and Mingay, be appointed to urge upon the Government the importance of adopting such measures as will tend to the development of our iron mines. The amendment was carried. Mr. Dabell moved that the differential duty imposed on Canadian-built ships by the French Government is the first instance wherein the Imperial Government has ignored colonial dependencies, and this board urges the Dominion Government to take the best measures to redress the wrong done to this and other colonies of the British Empire. Carried.

Mr. Dabell called attention to the evil effects of the trade-union in the Quebec shipping trade, which amounted to a tyranny. He moved that the incorporation of societies of working men is undesirable, inasmuch as under cover of benevolent objects, arbitrary and tyrannical rules are often adopted, injuring employer and employed, trammeling the progress of trade, placing skilled and unskilled labor on one level, and interfering with the freedom of contract. Mr. White contended that this board could not deal with the question. All they could do was to direct the attention of the Dominion Government to the fact that at our shipping ports their own law, which they passed in relation to the great navigation interests of the country, was not enforced, and that serious injury is thereby done to the trade of the whole Dominion. He then moved an amendment that this board, without expressing any opinion on the subject of the combination of working men, is of the opinion that the Government should be memorialized to take such measures to protect shippers in loading vessels as they may deem in their own interests without the interference of such combination. Mr. Dabell withdrew his motion and the latter was substituted and carried.

On motion of Mr. Howland, the Secretary was requested to bring the question of the formation of Tribunals of Commerce again before the notice of the Government. Mr. W. Robertson, of Montreal, was unanimously chosen next President of the board. A resolution expressive of the gratification of the board at the presence of delegates from the National Board of the United States, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Henry, of New-York, acknowledged the compliment with thanks, and, as President of the Transportation and Commerce Convention of the United States, extended a hearty invitation to the delegates of the Dominion Board of Trade to attend the next meeting of the former body, which will be held at Louisville during the Centennial. Mr. Hayes also acknowledged the reception accorded him and his colleagues. He was satisfied that any unfriendly feeling that existed between the two countries at the close of the war and over the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty had passed away, and the causes which led to the withdrawal of the treaty had almost ceased to exist. He was satisfied that a feeling prevailed among the members of the National Board of Trade of the United States in favor of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. The Executive Committee of that body would meet at Washington shortly, and he would do all he could to forward the views of this board. A resolution was adopted empowering the President to appoint delegates to the Transportation and Commerce Convention of the United States, at Louisville. After the transaction of some routine business, the board concluded its session. The Governor General entertained a number of the members of the board at dinner this evening at Rideau Hall.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day, the judgment rendered Jan. 26, 1875, in case No. 135, Nehemiah Hand and Robert Hand, was corrected as to the matter of freight, and the sum of $750 was allowed to each of the claimants as freight due. Cases No. 872, Zenas L. Adams; No. 873, Nathan Coleman; No. 874, F. E. Adams and William Cash, in the matter of the bark Highlander and the oil shipped on board the Golconda, the court awarded $9,505 81 as the balance due, after deducting the insurance, the pay of the officers and seamen, to be distributed in the manner heretofore prescribed by the court. The following general judgments were also announced: Case No. 1,103, Helen B. Thompson, administratrix, $3,150 50; case No. 1,092, Charles S. Sisson, of New-Bedford, $1,060; case No. 1,032, Leander Getchel, of New-London, Conn., $1,620; case No. 1,018, Nathan S. Gardiner, of New-London, Conn., $1,370; case No. 824, William Stevens, and Dougherty, administratrix, $16,875, and to Charles L. Richards, $10,125. In connection with the loss of the bark Lafayette: Case No. 879, William Lewis, $2,820; case No. 883, William H. Bartlett, of New-Bedford, $21,953; case No. 884 to Benjamin Howard et al., of West Bridgewater, Mass., $431,350; case No. 885, Benjamin B. Church, of Gaswold, Mass., $54,959; case No. 886, B. S. & George F. Bartlett, administrators, &c., of New-Bedford, Mass., $439 06; case No. 887, Henry T. Wilcox, $21,953; case No. 888, George T. Bartlet, $43,906; case No. 889, Ivory H. Bartlet, of New-Bedford, Mass., $65,859; case No. 890, Leander A. Plummer, no award—claimant fully insured; case No. 891, Harvey Bartlett, $21,958; Case No. 892, Robert W. Bartlet, $219 53. Case No. 893, George F. and J. H. Bartlett, Jr., Administrators, $13,137 18, with interest, in all the cases from No. 871 to 893, from the 15th day of April, 1863, and with the further award to the owners, as value of the catch of the Lafayette, of $11,075 to be distributed among the parties entitled thereto. A motion for a rehearing in case No. 48, the Abigail, was made by Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New-York.

LEE AS A SOLDIER.

Capt. John H. Chamberlayne, of Norfolk, was the eulogist of Gen. Robert E. Lee at the celebration of the anniversary of his birth, in the Capitol of Virginia, on Wednesday. In the course of his address he is reported by the Richmond *Whig* to have spoken as follows: "Lee had been said to be adverse to taking the offensive. This was not so. On the contrary, his genius was essentially aggressive, and in support of this the orator cited 'his swoop on Harper's Ferry,' his wonderful attack on Hooker, the invasion of Pennsylvania, a campaign in which Lee's only fault was a generous confidence in an army which, said the speaker turning to Gov. Kemper, was shared by us all, as you, Sir, know. We trusted in downright fighting where strategy would have done as well, and this has always been the fault of soldiers. Lee never took the real defensive, except at Petersburg. The speaker thought that Vicksburg, and not Cemetery Hill, had decided the war. Lee was hampered by political considerations, and on them rested a complete responsibility not commensurate with his powers. In chaste and beautiful language the orator closed, telling in glowing words of Lee's splendid achievements, and eulogizing him as a soldier, thank God, not after the order of Napoleon, but like the pure and high-minded Sydney and soldiers of that type."

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Mr. William T. Garner, owner of the new yacht Mohawk, and now Vice Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, has been nominated for Commodore for the ensuing year. The election takes place Feb. 2. The gentlemen who have from time to time filled this important position—Messrs. Stevens, Kingsland, McVickar, Bennett, and the younger Kingsland—have each of them kept up the honor of the club, which, although scarcely twenty-five years old, has been famous in English as well as American waters. This being a year of great anticipations as regards the presence of foreigners of distinction during the Centennial Exhibition, it will be a graceful compliment to Mr. Garner to be promoted to the post. Mr. Garner has the largest and newest yacht, fitted with the most modern conveniences, and has the taste to keep it up. He built at his own expense the beautiful Club-house at Staten Island, which last year was so generally enjoyed.

THIRD-TERM OPPOSITION IN THE O. A. U.

The New-Jersey "Legislature" of the O. A. U., at a meeting in Newark on Wednesday night, adopted resolutions committing the order to unrelenting opposition to the nomination of Grant for a third term.

The above paragraph in the columns of our bright and genial neighbor the *Sun* is incorrect. The facts are these: At the meeting referred to a member offered a resolution against the third term, but another member squelched it by reading from the principles, published by the National Executive Committee of the order, the following section:

"The objects and purposes of our order are few and simple, and we give them publicity. The ways and means of conducting our business matters, the methods by which we propose to secure the desired results, are peculiarly our own, and we intend to keep them to ourselves. 'Third term or one term,' 'Democracy or Republicanism,' 'hard money or soft money,' 'crooked whisky or straight,' are entirely outside of our aims and plans, and receive no attention whatever."

This flattened out the resolution of the gentleman, which, being clearly out of order, was laid on the table forthwith. The gentlemen in the organization who favor a third term scored a victory.

DOMESTICS BELOW ANTE-WAR PRICES.

The domestic department of Messrs. Lord & Taylor's Broadway establishment having been enlarged and restocked, now contains an assortment of goods that makes the department one of the most complete in the United States. They are now selling domestics at prices as low as at any time before the war, and are concentrating in their establishments such large stocks as to make them a focus for this sort of trade.—*The Sun.*

THE FIRST HONOR.—New-York City claims the honor of sending the first American goods for exhibition in the main Centennial Building. Messrs. G. K. Cooke & Co., hand-stamp manufacturers, No. 92 Chambers street, is the firm entitled to the credit.—*Commercial.*

BILIOUS DISORDERS, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON'S INHALER AND DISINFECTOR with VINCONTAGIUM is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. Sold by druggists. Manufactory No. 20 West Houston st.—*Advertisement.*

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the Faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

All the Liniments, Extracts, and Lotions that my wife used for a sprained ankle was money thrown away until she used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured her. A. W. GUNN.
No. 142 West 25th st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

This is the best season in the whole year to have your house protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, and it was never more needed.

Use Brummell's
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each box.

Everdell's Principal Office. 302 Broadway.
Elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A standard toilet preparation.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—the best remedy for Coughs and Consumption. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

BRADSHAW—VAIL.—On Jan. 4, at Pau, France, HARRY CUST BRADSHAW, youngest son of James E. Bradshaw, of Fair Oak Park, Hants, England, to EMILIE L., daughter of Aaron Vail, formerly of New-York.

DAY—SNECKNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, HORACE W. DAY to EMMA A., youngest daughter of William Sneckner, Esq., all of this City.

DEDERICK—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. J. F. Elder, CLARA B., daughter of C. J. Harris, to EDWARD H. DEDERICK, both of this City.

OAKLEY—JONES.—At Grace Church, on Thursday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tibbitts, WALTON OAKLEY to Miss ADELE LIVINGSTON JONES, daughter of the late Oliver H. Jones and granddaughter of the late James Duane Livingston, all of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, Jan. 21, at No. 111 East 61st st., the residence of his brother-in-law, Adolphus Smedberg, WILLIAM ADAMS, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock.

BETTS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 20, in the 70th year of her age, ANNA DOROTHEA, wife of William Betts, and eldest daughter of the late Beverly Robinson.
The friends and relations of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family at Jamaica are likewise invited to attend the concluding services at Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, on the same day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BISSELL.—At Greene, Chenango County, on the 19th inst., EDWARD BISSELL, late Purser United States Navy, aged 67 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M., on arrival of his remains at South Ferry, where carriages will be in waiting.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 20, LOUISA MCCORMICK, wife of William A. Cummings.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 237 Union st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEDERER.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876, CECELIA ANN DEDERER, in the 62d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Locust Hill av. and Garden st., Yonkers, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DODGE.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, EDITH DRAPER, infant daughter of Dr. Henry N. and Mary J. Dodge, and on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Mrs. MARY J. DODGE, both of scarlet fever.
Private funeral services were held at their home on Friday morning, Jan. 21.

DURYEA.—At New-Lots, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 21, MICHAEL S. DURYEA, in the 78th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Church, New-Lots, without further invitation.

INCE.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, 21st inst., ELIZA C., wife of Matthew N. Ince, and daughter of the late Thomas D. and Julia A. Jordan, of Jersey City.

LLOYD.—At his residence, No. 22 West 47th st., Wednesday, Jan. 19, SAMUEL H. LLOYD, aged 53 years.
Funeral Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from Church of Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th av. and 45th st.

LOW.—On the 19th inst., of pneumonia, MARY HASWELL, widow of I. G. Low, of Boston, aged 71 years.
Burial at Mount Auburn on Friday, 21st inst.

MOGER.—On Friday, Jan. 21, DAVID MOGER.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Kisco, N. Y., the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

McKEWAN.—On Wednesday, the 19th January, JOHN MCKEWAN, of this City, in the 71st year of his age.
His relatives and friends and those of his son, John P. McKewan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MORGAN.—At the town of Union, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876, JOHN MORGAN, aged 69 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grove Church, Bergen Wood av., town of Union, N. J., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

OSTROM.—At her home, in Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly, on Friday afternoon, 21st inst., MARIA, wife of A. P. Ostrom, in her 71st year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHAW.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at her late residence, No. 225 East 127 st., DEBORAH DEWEY, wife of Capt. L. D. Shaw, in the 65th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TALLMADGE.—On Wednesday afternoon, after a short illness, at his late residence, Chatham, N. J., SAMUEL S. TALLMADGE, late of Talmadge & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Cortlandt st., aged 49 years.
Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Chatham, N. J., Saturday, 22d inst. Relatives and friends, also members of Lilly Lodge A. F. and A. M., Morrisania, are invited to attend. Trains leave Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay st., New-York, 11:20 A. M., returning 3:40, 5, and 6:43 P. M.

TOVEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, of consumption, CHARLES U. TOVEY, a native of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, aged 64 years and 10 days. He was for thirty-five years a compositor on the New-York *Herald*.
The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 Carmine st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 22.
☞ Cheltenham and Gloucester (Eng.) papers please copy.

WILLETT.—Suddenly, at Erie, Penn., Jan. 21, ANNA OLIVIA, wife of Lieut. S. S. Willett and daughter of the late Henry Vogt.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of L. R. Greene, Esq., No. 99 Henry st., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 219 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,370 lb., at $6 20 ℔ cwt.; Hume & Elliott sold 81 State Sheep, weight 6,380 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Market—Hume & Elliott sold 3 State Veals, weight 390 lb., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 54 grass Calves, weight 14,170 lb., at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 20 meal-fed Calves, weight 8,760 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb. George Reid sold 129 Ohio Hogs, weight 21,460 lb., at 7⅝c. ℔ lb.; T. H. Ried sold 31 Western dressed Hogs, weight 5,591 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 35 common Kentucky Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for G. Baker 14 Kentucky Oxen at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 3 Kentucky Bulls, gross weight 1,300 lb., at 5c. ℔ lb.; for L. Brown 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Co. 65 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt; for A. M. Haass 60 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Foster & Co. 30 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 32 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 2 Illinois Bulls, gross weight 1,800 lb. ℔ head, at 4¼c. ℔ lb. M. Goldschmidt sold for Hensle & Co. 72 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 65 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 31 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold 340 Indiana Sheep, weight 90 lb. ℔ head, at 6c. ℔ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 17 Jersey Sheep, weight 98 lb. ℔ head, at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 20 Jersey Sheep, weight 108 lb. ℔ head, at 6c. ℔ lb.; 27 Jersey Sheep, weight 86 lb. ℔ head, at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 24 Jersey Sheep, weight 94 lb. ℔ head, at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 215 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,780 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 lb. ℔ head, at 7c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 856 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 76 Veals and Calves, 2,593 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,025 Sheep, 21 Cows, 40 Calves, 6 Yearlings.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,056 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,777 head of horned Cattle, 2,479 Sheep, 4,045 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 595 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,735 head, or 455 cars, (234 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 205 cars same time last week, (difference in receipts thus far 250 cars less,) 540 cars same week last year. No sales; fresh arrivals through consignments and shipped out; yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,800 head, against 17,800 same time last week, 24,800 head same week last year. Market moderately active; 1,000 head only on sale, and disposed of at about yesterday's quotations; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 75 lb., at $5 12½; 87 and 90 lb., at $6; Illinois Sheep, averaging 87 lb., at $5 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,700 head, against 30,100 head same time last week; 23,000 head same week last year. Market fairly active for Yorkers; 1,300 head disposed of at $7 25@$7 35; slow for heavy Hogs; 300 head sold at $7 35@$7 40; about ten cars of all kinds unsold. Cows—Receipts for the week, 70 head of new Milkers and Springers; demand fair; sales at $30@$45 ℔ head. Also, 25 cars dry Cows for butchers' use, quality generally fair; demand good; sales at $3 75@$4 75 ℔ cwt., in car-lots. Calves—Not a sufficient number of Veals sold for quotations.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 285 cars, against 147 cars last week; average quality as good as last week while prices show a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs small; prices firm; common to fair Sheep, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@6½c., and 6⅞c.@7½c. for extra. But few Lambs offered, and sold readily at 6c.@7c. for common to fair; 7c.@7¼c. for fair to good; 8c.@8½c. for extra. Milch Cows—Receipts moderate; demand quiet at $40@$70 ℔ head. Calves—Supply light, and inquiry at 7½c.@8¼c. for Veals; $8@$15 ℔ head for fed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; active at a decline of 37½c.@50c. since Monday; Butchers, $2 60@$3 50; medium Steers, $4@$4 50; good Steers, $4 80@$5; choice Cattle, $5 12½@$5 37½; extra fat, $5 75@$6; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; dull but firm; coarse lots, $7 05@$7 15; good packing, $7 25; bacon, $7 25@$7 30; Eastern, $7 30@$7 60; shipments, 1,740 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market active and firm.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 7,965 bales; gross, 8,780 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,360 bales; to France, 2,906 bales; to the Continent, 2,721 bales; coastwise, 5,049 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 324,300 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 55,685 bales; gross, 59,597 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,134 bales; to the Continent, 4,204 bales; coastwise, 9,876 bales; sales, 54,250 bales. Corrections—On Jan. 1, exports to France should have been 5,387 bales; Jan. 11, do. to Great Britain, 3,179 bales; Jan. 14, do. do., 1,587 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; low grades neglected and nominal; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,564 bales; exports, coastwise, 402 bales; sales, 2,206 bales; stock, 81,340 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,285 bales; gross, 13,362 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,842 bales; to the Continent, 666 bales; to the Channel, 858 bales; coastwise, 6,442 bales; sales, 12,887 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,958 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 60,460 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,624 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,318 bales; to France, 2,403 bales; to the Continent, 325 bales; coastwise, 2,891 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John H. Hobart, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, situate on West Forty-first street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $11,850, to George Lauer, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court decree, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, F. H. Davies sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 238 East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 130 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,200, to Isabella Grant, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. The legal sale by Blackwell & Riker of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 4. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are announced to take place at the Exchange:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-third street. Also, similar sale, J. J. DuBois, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100, on Lexington avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 61, on Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.1 by 80, on Park avenue, east side, 48.1 feet north of Thirty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a building, with lot 37 by 25, on Mercer street, west side, 63 feet south of Houston street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, E. J. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 75, on Jay street, south-west corner of Staple street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 97.6, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 360 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 41st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 20x98.9	$11,850

By F. H. Davies.

1 two-story frame house and lot, East 59th st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 25x100.5	$6,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

7th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x90.10½, leasehold; Frans Pfannenschlag to Joseph Pfannenschlag	nom.
Robinson st., n. w. corner Chapel st., 26x130.3, leasehold; Isidore Wormser and others to Henry Davidson	$60,000
63d st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; Mary Bleason and husband to Thomas J. Col...	2,300
Home st., n. s., 125x200, 23d Ward; Charles L. Booth and wife and others to Lorenzo Russell	nom.
Lexington av., s. e. corner 115th st., irregular; William S. Carr and wife to Benjamin Richardson	1,500
62d st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Thomas Gearty and wife to James McDonnell	20,000
64th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5; Jas. Judge and wife to Annie Duncan	30,000
Old Boston Road, irregular, 24th ward, Jerome Park improvement lots; Jas. G. Bennett	10,000
52d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20.6x100.5; Mary Loughran and husband to Julia Winters	16,000
89th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 100x100.8, (⅔ part of); Robert McCafferty and wife to Robert Irwin	nom.
128th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x99.11; also 3d av., w. s., and n. s. 96th st., 50.7x100; also 2d av., n. w. corner 116th st., 20.10x70; Robert McCafferty to Jas. McCafferty	nom.
Same property; James McCaffferty to Mary C. McCafferty	nom.
Grove st., s. s., irregular, 23 lots, 23d Ward; also, Grove st., s. s., irregular, 23d Ward; same to same	nom.
Same property; Robert McCafferty to James McCafferty	nom.
Road to Hunt's Point and 145th st., irregular, 23d Ward; Edward T. Young and wife to Cornelius K. Garrison	75,000
Ludlow st., e. s., 124.4 ft. n. of Canal st., 32.4x87.6; William Sinclair, Referee, to Julius Bergermann	500
124th st., n. s., 203.9 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x100.11; Emma F. Ward and husband to Kitty P. Debevaise	6,250
Prescott av., n. w. s., 134.5x669.7x110x297, to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, ½ part of; Joseph J. Potter and wife to Sarah V. Thornal	nom.
84th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th av., 75 ft. to 85th st., 2-5 part; Mayer Sternberger and wife to Isaac Wolf and others	14,400
Pike st., No. 25, (deed dated 1870;) Peter H. Walsh to John E. Walsh	nom.
2d av., w. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 104th st., 25x100; John L. Widder and wife to John Widder	6,500
Home st., s. s., 135x200, 23d Ward, (deed dated 1872;) Robert Hartley and others to Charles L. Booth and others	10,000
128 st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; John H. Raynor and wife to Charles R. Shaw	nom.
84th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x102.2; William H. Johnson and others, Executors, to Robert B. Hougton	9,150

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 680 8th av., 5 years 7 months; Benjamin Richardson to W. Stein	$1,200
No. 114 Fulton st., 7 years; Edward Walker to Charles H. Jones	7,000
Avenue C, e. s. between 11th and 12th sts., 4 years; Henry Butterworth to Leo Schlesinger and others	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in 46th st., near 5th av.; size, 20.6x55; lot 100.5; in fee. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

RIVER FRONT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for twenty-one years, with immediate possession.—A plot of seventy-five unincumbered lots below 59th st., near the river, with 400 feet water-front running to the bulkhead line; all riparian rights paid for and secured by conveyance from the State and City many years since; terms easy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front modern dwelling, No. 355 West 55th st.; first-class neighborhood, and immediate possession. The lot is an Astor lease, at $240 per annum, for about sixteen years and renewals; $13,500 will buy this house, with one-half on bond and mortgage, or all cash. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PROPERTY, OCCUPIED AS a furniture warehouse and manufactory, comprising five buildings; ground 100 feet square; price, $90,000; terms to suit. This is a first-class investment, and paying ten per cent. Sold because of owner's ill health. Admirably adapted for piano warehouse. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND store in 3d av., near Cooper Union; also a three-story high-stoop house and store in West 11th st., near Broadway; also a plot of ground about 100x100, covered with good buildings, between 6th and 7th avs., below 23d st. S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 33D ST.—Mortgage sale.—Elegant four-story brown-stone house will be sold at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer. Sale absolute. Positively no adjournment.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,
Office No. 45 Astor House.
General management of Real Estate, a specialty.

BANKS, BANKS, BROKEN BANKS.—FOR sale, a cottage below cost, with modern improvements and first-class neighborhood. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisiana, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURnished and unfurnished. Full lists free. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to R. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA FARM WANTED FOR A FINE, Large Newark, (N. J.,) Residence.—Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call upon us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.
HOMES
on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ECONOMICAL HOUSES.—For sale, brick house, eleven rooms, all modern improvements; large lot; price, $6,000; easy terms. To rent, cottages from $25 to $50 per month, eight to twelve rooms. Parties wishing to economize will find it to their interest to examine my list. GEO. A. MARSH, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LONG Island, near Glen Cove, overlooking the Sound; suitable for villa plots or gentlemen's country residences. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THREE MINUTES from depot, a small, neat house, with gas and water, fine garden and fruit; lot, 50x250, with L 45x125; house well shaded with maple trees; price, $5,500. S. F. JAYNE, No. 2 6 West 23d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE properties for rent; also for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and out-buildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.—a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block. To let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. Pine st.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.
CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—TO LET, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—SECOND FLOOR IN brown-stone house No. 147 East 51st st.; also single room for gentleman; reference given and required; rent moderate.

NO. 107 WEST 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let to private family of adults only; rent $45 per month; references required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE POST OFFICE—A very large first-floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORE WEST SIDE of Broadway, between 20th and 23d sts., in perfect order, possession immediately. Apply to HENRY C. BANKS, No. 3 John st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—ELEGANT BANKING ROOM, NO. 231 BROADWAY, opposite the Post Office, 25x118; all modern improvements; heated by steam; suitable for a large banking, insurance, or mercantile business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, basement, and sub-cellar No. 448 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway; store, 25x50; basement and sub-cellar 25 by about 70 feet; well lighted and dry. HOMER MORGAN, 2 No. Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE, Corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853.) Respectable German and other girls waiting for situations at reduced wages.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND INTELLECTUAL tastes desires a position in a remunerative literary capacity. Address SCRIBE, Station L, City.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wishes days' work; washing, ironing, cooking, &c.; can do anything; best City reference. Call for a week at No. 232 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of references from last employer; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 472 6th av., near 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children. Call at No. 464 7th av., above 35th st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and laundress; has got good reference. Call or address No. 224 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 417 West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; seven years in one place; a good laundress and cook; neat in person and work; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general work; is a good worker, neat in her person, and obliging; would like a steady place; four years in last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, who is a good cook and will do the coarse washing; she can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD GERman girl for City or country; understands all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good reference. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; CAPABLE AND efficient cook in all kinds, to suit; is a woman of pleasant disposition, and has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young English girl, just landed, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City preferred. Call for two days at No. 817 10th av., between 54th and 55th sts., milk store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AGED thirty-five; is a good plain cook, and excellent bread baker; will do general house-work, except washing; wages moderate; will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 332 East 9th st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT FRENCH COOK, WHO IS able to get up dinner parties, cold and hot suppers, pastries, and piece monté; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, AND TO WASH, AND IRON, OR DO House-work.—City or country, at moderate wages, by a steady, sober, industrious girl, with good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., 2d door above 53d st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman of experience; is an excellent cook in all branches; neat, clean, and economical; references can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY OR country; no objection to a boarding-house; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family where an assistant is kept; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at 507 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th st., ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in every branch; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at 207 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of meats, jellies, creams, and desserts; is a first-class baker; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; A GOOD cook; makes good bread and biscuit; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook; boarding-house preferred; good reference. Call at No. 213 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 252 West 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A COMPETENT woman; understands her business; good reference; moderate wages. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; will do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av. Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references, &c. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young English woman as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. Apply at No. 246 West 20th st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING PROTESTANT servants would do well to call from 9 to 12, at the Church of Our Saviour, 39th st. and 3d av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY OUT of employment, any respectable calling, understands dress-making; no objections to the country or to travel; best of references given and required. Address Del. Vance, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman for general house-work; French flat preferred; City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FOR house-work in a small family; best City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a first-class hair-dresser and seamstress; in hotel or private family; good City reference. Address H. A. R., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; A SUperior washer and ironer; country preferred; wages moderate; is neat, willing, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent, willing, and good girl; would do the house-work for a small family; can furnish good references. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting and plaiting; all kinds of finery; unexceptionable City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; would do some chamber-work; best City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, or would cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 105 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS who has just left her place, where she had lived two years; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman as laundress; has the best of City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, with good City reference from last employer, as nurse, and will do plain sewing; a good home more desirable than high wages. Call or address A. B., No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WELL TRAINED and with good references to mind a child or do light house-work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE FOR growing children; thoroughly understands their wants and is fond of children; understands the duties of household; City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A good and reliable nurse for a young baby or growing children; has three years' City references; speaks good French and is entirely devoted to children. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., O. R.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or will attend on an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; good City references. Call at No. 222 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 726 8th av., near 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse for a few months; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 128 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American girl; good references. Address, for three days, M. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, German, who is fully competent to take the entire care of a dining-room; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—AS waitress and chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who has lived several years with some of the first families in this City, from whom she can furnish satisfactory references, solicits washing at her home. Call or address M. S., No. 321 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentlemen's or families' washing. Fluting by hand or machine. Address, for three days, Mrs. Amontine, No. 151 West 24th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A PARTY TO DO WASHING AT home; ladies' and gentlemen's washing done up with neatness and care. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes a family's washing, or would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fine work and fluting; would go out by the day; best of reference from present employer. Call at No. 315 East 37th st., Mrs. Plunkett.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICits washing and ironing; has the best City references. Apply at No. 903 1st av.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

Reliable Servants' Exchange, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) all kinds of respectable male help, such as cooks, coachmen, grooms, farmers, waiters, &c., of both colors, any nationality, waiting for situations, for City or country, at reduced wages. Private families, hotels, livery stables, farm owners, &c., will take particular notice of this address.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (COLORED,) as coachman; is a good driver and first-class groom. Please call or address W. G., No. 41 West 45th st., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Scotch gardener; married, no incumbrances; nothing but a first-class place accepted. Apply to or address B. C. H., at Mr. McConnell's, florist, No. 733 6th av., corner 42d st., for one week.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXCELLENT GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can furnish best references. Address H. Y. Z., No. 13 River st., Newark, N. J.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; can milk; references A No. 1; City or country; most willing and obliging. Address James, No. 114 West 27th st.

VALET.—BY A COLORED MAN AS VALET AND to travel with a gentleman; gives first-class references. Call or address, for two days, A. N. E., No. 228 Thompson st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED TWENTY, who can make himself generally useful; can wait on table, and understands driving horses; can give good reference; wages less an object than a good steady situation. Address C. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 216 West 29th st.

WAITER, PANTRY-MAID, &c.—BY A REspectable married man and wife, (Swedes;) no incumbrance; man as first-class waiter; wife as pantry-maid; is a first-class laundress; both are competent; best of references. Apply at No. 301 East 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English; is of good appearance, well recommended, a first-class waiter, willing, and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; is a first-class butler; no objection to live in the country; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has the best of City references from last place. Address M. D., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen, in the solicitation of individual orders for custom-made garments and shirts, may hear of good opportunities to travel, by addressing J. D. C., Box No. 2,146 Post Office, New-York. None need apply except such as understand the business, and can give testimonials as to character and capacity. Real name must be stated to secure attention.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER, AND RESPECTAble man to work on a farm; must understand every branch of farming, and must have good references. Also wanted, two married couples, the men to do farming, the women to do general house-work. Call at Morison's Reliable Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY IN A DRY GOODS importing house; must be active and intelligent, well acquainted with the City, and able to furnish satisfactory references. Apply by letter to Box No. 222 Post Office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENTLEmen, for a popular monthly; salary paid, and reference required. Call at No. 37 Park row, room No. 3. J. W. PROCTOR.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at 708 Lexington av., near 57th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. CALL AT No. 343 West 55th st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; City reference required.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under name of P. BENNETT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed,) PHILANDER BENNETT, WM. RICHARDSON.
Nos. 2 AND 3 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3 1876.

WE, PHILANDER BENNETT AND IRVING P. BENNETT, do hereby certify that William Richardson has withdrawn from the firm of P. BENNETT & CO., which firm was composed of said Philander Bennett and said Richardson, and had its place of business at Nos. 2 and 3 South st., New-York, and that we, Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, intend to continue the business conducted by said firm, under the said firm name of P. Bennett & Co., at the place aforesaid, and that we reside respectively as follows, viz.: Philander Bennett at No. 411 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving P. Bennett at No. 314 5th av., New-York.—Dated Jan. 3, 1876. P. BENNETT, I. P. BENNETT.
Witness: G. H. CRICHTON.
State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: On this 18th day of January, 1876, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
[L. S.] G. H. CRICHTON, Notary Public No. 187, City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.
DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JULIUS SIMON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement of MEYER SIMON. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by JULIUS SIMON. MEYER SIMON. JULIUS SIMON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.
DISSOLUTION.—MR. M. SIMON WITHDRAWS from the firm of SIMON BROS. & STIEGLITZ from this day, by mutual consent. JULIUS SIMON and SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ will sign in liquidation.
MEYER SIMON,
JULIUS SIMON,
SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of McDOUGALL & GARDNER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be continued and all outstanding accounts settled by JOHN W. McDOUGALL, at the old place of business, Nos. 109 and 111 West 24th st.
MATTHEW McDOUGALL.
HUGH GARDNER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED under the firm name of RINEHART & McINTYRE, at No. 124 8th av., New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts settled, by James McIntyre, at the old place of business.
EGBERT RINEHART,
JAMES McINTYRE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

No. 39 WALL ST., Jan. 21, 1876.
HENRY OOTHOUT HAVING BEEN ELECTED Vice President of the Bank of New-York, withdraws from our firm this day.
THOMAS DENNY & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A VISITING TEACHER WISHES PUPILS.—Instruction thorough; higher English and Latin taught; references. Address Lux, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. VYSE, JUNIOR, JOHN R. WALLER, and JOHN H. WEBER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the above court, dated the 6th day of January, 1876, the undersigned, representing Samuel Shethar, of No. 548 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee of the bankrupts herein, will sell at public auction, at noon on the 31st day of January, 1876, at the office of the Union Straw Works, in the town of Foxboro, State of Massachusetts, the entire estate located at said Foxboro of the bankrupts herein, the following being a general description of the same, to wit: Three factories, with outbuildings and stables, comprising the Union Straw Works of Foxboro, three boarding-houses, six cottages, all the machinery, fixtures, tools, furniture, and unmanufactured goods in said works, surrender values of fire insurance policies, and certain shop rights for the use of certain patents, to wit: The Hydraulic Presser, the Head Presser, the Solid Elastic Presser, the Revolving Presser, an improvement for attaching wires to brims of hats, an improved presser-foot for sewing-machines, together with the sewing-machines and all the property appertaining to said works, the same to be put up in one lot and sold in one bid at a set up price of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($175,000,) the terms of sale being as follows: One hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars ($164,000) in cash at the time of the sale and the balance in eighteen months, bearing interest at seven per centum per annum and secured by mortgage on the real estate sold as above.
SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston, Mass.
CARTER & EATON, Attorneys and Solicitors for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York City.
ja8-1aw3wsa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOLM C. TURNER, Thomas C. Turner, James Turner, Robert Turner, Archibald Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th January, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja 22-1 aw3w8.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM GARDNER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,344.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Gardner, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
ja15-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 12th day of January, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATALIE MYERSON and HUGO PLAUT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. FERDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John J. Ferdon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1876, an alias warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTOINETTE BERNHEIM, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SALMON ROSE and EMANUEL S. ROSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by this court, on the 20th day of January, 1876, for the purposes named in section No. 5,092 of the Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy," and the several acts amendatory thereof.
AMASA H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARCUS SIMON, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
ja8-1aw3wS JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, the new "Capote," latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS. ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."
We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., will speak Sunday evening, the 23d inst., after the service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Bible class conducted by Dr. Thompson at 5 o'clock. Medical students' meeting at 4 o'clock. Young Men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock, in the parlors. Daily prayer-meeting at 3 30 o'clock.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—The services will be conducted on Sunday, by the Bedford Street Praying Band, T. M. Sherwood, leader, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.; Young People's Meeting at 6 P. M. The public are welcome. Come with us and we will do you good.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning subject—"Christ in Gethsemane." Evening, "So Great Salvation." Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers invited and always welcome.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of this City will take place Monday evening, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall. Addresses by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., and Rev. James F. Elder, D. D. The public are invited.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects—morning, "Balm in Gilead;" evening, "The Greatness of Trifles." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited to attend each service.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH, SEATS FREE, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 23d inst.: Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; Morning Prayer, 10:30 A. M.; Evening Prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Service and sermon in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Twing will preach at morning service. Rev. Mr. Paige in the afternoon.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Subject for Sunday evening—"Naaman Cured." Seats free. Come and welcome. Noon-day prayer-meetings 12 to 1.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11 o'clock, and at 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st.—On Sunday, 23d inst., Rev. Brady E. Backus, of Cooperstown, N. Y., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. services.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All cordially welcome.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Morton sts.—Chaplain McCabe will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Gregory, at 7 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. WENDELL PRIME will preach in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at 11 A. M. True doctrine is like a lantern in the dark. The doctrines of the New Church teach a most intelligent reverence for the Sacred Scripture, and show that, when rightly understood, it is in perfect agreement with itself, with enlightened reason, and with all true science. The spiritual sense or real meaning of the Divine Word is the life and soul of all true knowledge, from which all enduring systems of government, philosophy, morals, and religion must receive their light and warmth.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach
Morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists.
Will preach
in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
REV. E. G. BROOKS, D. D.,
will preach
Sunday morning at 11,
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, services commencing at 11 o'clock, and Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of Brazil, will speak on "Christian Work in Brazil" at the afternoon services, commencing at 3:30 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. Mac Arthur, Pastor.—Rev. Joseph A. Ely preaches in the morning. Pastor's Bible class at 3. Pastor preaches in the evening. Prayer-meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. The usual people's service, with the Gospel hymns and Sacred songs, at 7:30 P. M. All are earnestly invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. D. Herr, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Baptism at close of sermon. Strangers made welcome. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Seats all free.

CONFERENCE DU SAMEDI.—LA QUATRIÈME conférence sera donnée à Y. M. C. A. Hall, le Samedi, 22 Janvier, à midi. Sujet—"Andromaque chez les Grecs, et dans Racine."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING.
LECTURE ROOM YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at 3:30 o'clock. Conducted by Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D.
SUBJECTS:
Jan. 24—"Lydia—Whose Heart the Lord Opened."
Jan. 25—"Gideon in Baal's grove—Reformation."
Jan. 26—"Rahab—The Promotions of Faith."
Jan. 27—"Hezekiah—The Contagion of Piety."
Jan. 28—"Elisha at Dothan—God is Helping us."
Jan. 29—"Caleb Claiming Hebron—Fruit in Old Age."

DR. WILLIAM ADAMS,
Union Theological Seminary, will make an address at 7:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, at Association Hall.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING, AT 4 o'clock, in Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Mr. Weeks will lead the singing.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH st., near 9th av.—Rev. Mr. Rowell, the Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Subject for morning. "Justification." Welcome all.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 3:30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Service at 10:30 A. M., sermon by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. At 7:30 evening, service of song and sermon by the Pastor. Cordial invitation.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th av.—Rev. D. B. Jutton, Pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. N. McNaughton at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

HALSTED'S PRAYING BAND WILL CONduct the services at the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., all day on Sunday, the 23d inst.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New-Bowery, Sunday, Jan. 23.—Sunday-school at 2:30; singing by the children, under charge of Prof. Geo. S. Weeks, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock. Religious service in the evening at 7:30, at which the children will sing. General prayer and conference meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:30. Public cordially invited. WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st., Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., President Croser Theological Seminary, Upland, Penn., will preach at 10:30 A. M. Pastor at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission school, 2:30 P. M.

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE, TRANCE speaker, lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists 10:30 A. M. Prof. S. B. Brittan lectures 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Lunatics of Fashion." Hall No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Sermon on the Mount."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—"Primary" class this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Madison Square Presbyterian Church Chapel. "Superintendents'" class next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel. "Normal" class next Thursday afternoon, at 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's church chapel.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 68 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter: morning service, 10:30. Subject—"The Fear of the Lord;" evening service, 7:30. Subject—"The Truth as it is in Jesus."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This is the oldest Methodist Church in America; between Nassau and William sts.; a cordial invitation to all strangers; Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy will preach morning 10:30, evening 7:30. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., near 6th av., to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Annual sermon before the Young Men's Association connected with the church.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, EVANGELIST, will preach Sabbath evening, 7:30 o'clock, in Apollo Hall, 5th st., between South 3d and South 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Subject—"The Bible in the Public Schools." Seats free. Complimentary concert Monday evening, Jan. 24.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Wesleyan Doctrine of Christian Perfection." Evening subject—"The Soul's Invisible Attraction." Seats free.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Leight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Possibilities of Christian Life." Evening subject—"The Sin Against the Holy Ghost." Don't forget the lecture on Wednesday evening.

RIGHT REV. A. C. COXE, D. D., LL. D., will preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society, in Calvary Church, 21st st., corner 4th av., on Sunday evening, 23d inst. The first annual report of the society will be read by the Secretary. Service at 7:30.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 23d inst. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.; adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. G. W. CHAMBERLAIN, FROM BRAzil, will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow forenoon. Rev. G. D. Matthews in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. CRAWFORD WILL PREACH IN the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. Miss Willard, of Chicago, will speak in the evening upon "The Right of the Stronger." All are welcome.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PILGRIM Church, 33d st., west of 8th av.—Morning, "Woman of Samaria;" evening, "Conversion of Saul of Tarsus." All welcome.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST. BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; celebration, (choral,) 11, with sermon in the course on "The Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost." Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by Rev. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"An Apostolic Exhortation." At 7:30 P. M. Subject—"What Think Ye of Christ?" Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening sermon.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Buttz, of Drew Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday, Jan. 23, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. POINDEXTER L. HENSON, D. D.,
of Philadelphia,
will preach
Morning and evening.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life," will be preached on Sunday evening next, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., by Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, of Boston. Subject—"Religion in Every-day Life." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING IS HELD in the West Eleventh Street Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. W. W. Page,) from 12 to 1 o'clock daily, led by Pastors from various denominations. Come, if only for a few minutes.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF AN ELIGIBLE PEW IN Grace Church. Address B. T., Box No. 13/ Times Office.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Rev. W. T. Sabers, Rector. Sunday evening, Jan. 23, the Rector will deliver the third in a series of lectures on "Popular Skepticism."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM H. KIRBY, plaintiff, against STEPHEN V. A. HUNTER, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Gardiner S. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, individually, and as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, Harriet Spofford, wife of Gardiner S. Spofford, Mary Spofford, wife of Joseph L. Spofford, whose christian names are unknown, but who are sued by the names of Harriet and Mary Spofford, Pauline Pearsall and Thomas W. Pearsall, her husband, Edward C. Spofford, Eugene W. Spofford, Sarah Carlton, Moses Spofford, Charles Atwood, Abraham B. Warner, Abraham R. Warner, and William C. Thompson, Thomas Dunham, George W. Blunt, and Robert L. Taylor, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Charles Brower, Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, John Monks, Anthony J. Bleecker, James Bleecker, and John T. White, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Daniel L. Pettee, Gilbert A. Mann, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, William Buck and Martin Steljes, Thomas Darlington, as Assignee of Daniel L. Pettee and Gilbert A. Mann, and William Miles, and Jesse F. Tallmage, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 70 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1875.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, on the 4th day of January, 1876.
ja15-1aw6wS R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.
G. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
R. Z. LAURENCE,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McKEON, Plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 30th December, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1875.—Dated 11th January, 1876. EDWIN McCAHILL,
ja22-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against LOUISA M. O'CONNOR, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, LOUISA M. O'CONNOR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Beach street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1875. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1876.
ja15-1aw6wS* CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26|PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 2|CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

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(Via Queenstown.)

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TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.|Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT. GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..........Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ——..........MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Feb. ——
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........March ——

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 20 East River, at 12 M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........23 00
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Jan. 17|ILLINOIS..........Feb. 3
INDIANA..........Jan. 22|City of Limarick...Feb. 10
*KENILWORTH....Jan. 29|OHIO..........Feb. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.

VADERLAND.......Jan. 15|SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 28
NEDERLAND.......Feb. 9|STATE OF NEVADA.Feb. 21

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.

NEDERLAND.......Jan. 16|STATE OF NEVADA.Jan. 28
VADERLAND.......Feb. 9|SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HOHENSTAUFFEN.Jan. 22 | ODER..........Sat., Feb. 5
AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA..........Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS..........Feb. 2.
ANDES..........Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........JAN. 22
SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.......Jan. 29|OTHELLO..........Feb. 26
COLOMBO.......Feb. 12|HINDOO..........March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

MONEY. R. H. FOOTE, MONEY.

MEMBER OF GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS, NO. 15 NEW STREET, Room No. 5, NEGOTIATES MONEY LOANS ON RAILWAY SECURITIES, TOWN BONDS, STOCKS, AND GOLD.

Established 1862.

$40,000

First mortgage seven per cent. bonds on an OLD New-York railroad, issued in 1866, due in 1886; less than $12,000 per mile. NET EARNINGS of road at least FOUR TIMES the INTEREST. For sale at 92½ and interest, by

George Opdyke & Co., NO. 25 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

TO HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

A plan of reorganization has been prepared, and is now in hands of counsel for revision, under which plan it is hoped all conflicting interests can be harmonized and expensive litigation be prevented.

Bondholders are respectfully asked to withhold their assent until they have an opportunity to compare the different plans.

Copies will be sent as soon as printed on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York, Chairman of committee appointed at meeting of Dec. 28.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.

For the Stockholders' Protective Committee: O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.

Post Office Box No. 3,617.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. No. 27 Pine st. Offer for sale City of Newark, N. J., 7 per cent. thirty-year Water Loan Bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1876.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst. and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERLY dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

M. M. GREENE, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876..........321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1. JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION, J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Jan 21, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. DOMINICK, JOHN SNIFFIN,
LEVI H. MACE, HENRY P. DE GRAAF,
ALBERT DUNG, CHARLES D. BAILEY,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, HARMON WAGNER,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT, MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN,
WILLIAM E. CLARK, LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN Q. ADAMS, JAMES BUCHAN,
R. HAMILTON.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day HENRY P. DE GRAAF was unanimously re-elected President. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will sell until the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fine Walking and DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES, including SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK-SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

STILL Greater Reduction

IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS, &c.

On MONDAY WE WILL OFFER the following LINES OF GOODS:

WORSTED SUITS AND OVERDRESSES at $9 50, $13, $17, $18, $22.

Also

A lot of COSTUMES, handsomely trimmed, at $25, greatest bargain ever offered.

Ladies going South will find a lot of LIGHT SILK and MOHAIR COSTUMES, suitable for traveling purposes, at extremely low prices.

ORGANDIE and SWISS SUITS and OVERDRESSES at $6 50, $7 50, $10, $14, $18, $20, $22, $30, $35, and $40.

CHILDREN'S SWISS SUITS, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, and upward.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, $3 25, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 15, $6, and $6 25.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, $3 50, $4 50, $5, $5 25, $5 75, $6 25, $8, $8 50, $10, $12. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

FLANNEL, TYCOON REPS, SERGE, and CASHMERE WRAPPERS at greatly reduced prices.

ALSO,

Our stock of LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS closing out, very cheap.

JUST RECEIVED.

Three cases CREME WHITE FRENCH CASHMERE, extra wide

SHAWLS.

GREATER REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT Our ENTIRE STOCK of REAL CAMELS' HAIR and INDIA SHAWLS. Prices ranging from $18 upward.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

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FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

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ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

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7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

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Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

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THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

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TO PHYSICIANS.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS, with or without board, in a beautiful corner house on 5th av., Murray Hill; references exchanged. Address K. K. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS. SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8, THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT. GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

Soloists—Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss A. HENNE, Mr. WM. J. WINCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Solo Violin.

THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY, Director, Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Will also appear in the following Programme:

Symphony No. 1, in C, Op. 21.
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 61.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony No. 9, D minor, Op. 125.
With full Chorus to Schiller's Ode, "HYMN TO JOY."
Orchestra, Solo, Quartet, and Chorus.

Admission to the Concert, $1 and $1 50. Reserved Seats, $2 and $3, according to location; can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway and No. 33 Union square.

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OF THE GREAT	THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
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These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION will be given in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD, at the LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the following lady and gentlemen managers:

Mrs. E. M. BANKS, Hon. H. C. VAN VORST,
Mrs. ELIJAH STITES, Dr. WARREN FREEMAN,
Mrs. R. H. ARKENBURGH, Mr. L. HAZELTINE,
Mrs. DAVIS COLLAMORE, Mr. WM. A. WILEY.

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Last week of the DEMON STATUE. Pantomime and Transformation. Four Seasons. Entire change of bill MONDAY, Jan. 24. First nights of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.

Oh! my Daughter, Oh! my Daughter!

Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE..........as..........Rosemi-Shell

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THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Oh Hush Thee, My Baby," Macirone, 50 cents; "Evening Song," romanza for the piano, Kleber, 40 cents; "Lord, Whom Winds and Waves Obey," Millard, 50 cents; "Time May Steal the Roses, Darling," Blake, 40 cents; "Fourth Co. Quickstep," Grafulla, 50 cents; "Sweet Little Spot on the Hill," Burk, 40 cents; "White Rose" Waltzes, Bernstein, 75 cents; "How Sweet the Answer Echo Makes," quartet, Howson, 25 cents; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 35 cents; a new book for Sunday-schools and home, "Sunny Side," by Wendte and Perkins, 35 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

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Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

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Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEE. The grand Parisian Ballet Troupe, the Big 4, the Brohams, Gus Williams, and all of Tony Pastor's Great Company.

DR. JOHN LORD, In ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, Jan. 24, on LEO THE GREAT. Theocratic Aspirations of the Popes.

Tickets for the remaining twenty-one lectures, $10, with reserved seats. Single lecture, $1 and 75 cents.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 East 4th st.—Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, at 8 precisely, second concert. Mr. Joseph White, the celebrated violin virtuoso; Mr. Adolph Sohst, baritone, and others. The society will present Schumann's "The Page and the King's Daughter," and ballads for soli, chorus, and orchestra. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each. A. GOEPEL, Secretary.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, FAREWELL NIGHT. LA BOULE, Comedy in four acts by MM. Meilhac and Halevy.

CHICKERING HALL.—SATURDAY EVENING, 22d, Byron's birthday, "Byron, from his Cradle to his Grave."

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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.

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MLLE. THERESA TITIENS—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearance in Grand Italian Opera in America on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M., in Bellini's celebrated opera of

NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in her world-renowned character of NORMA.

Mme. McCULLOUGH BRIGNOLI......as....ADALGISA
Signor BACCEI..........as..........POLLIO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. MacDONALD..........as.....OROVESO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, NORMA.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, third opera night.

General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $10 and $12; reserved seats in family circle, $1. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Positively no free list with exception of the press.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor; Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, Vocalist; Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianist, Have kindly consented to assist.

Symphony No. 3, in E flat, major..........Haydn
Concerto for the Piano, No. 2, op. 120..........Reinecke
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT.
Scene and aria, "Ah, Perfido,"..........Beethoven
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Overture, "Coriolanus"..........Beethoven
Recitative and aria, "Le Nozze de Figaro"..........Mozart
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Symphony No. 1, (first time in America)..........Metzdorf

Tickets, with reserved seats for general rehearsal, $1; tickets with reserved seats for concert, $2, for sale at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,188 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

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AN	Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
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SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

TENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

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EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

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A PLAY OF TO-DAY, produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

. The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespearean, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY! THE CREAM OF WIT, HUMOR, AND FUN! By the original Mrs. JARLEY, (of St. Peter's Hall,) AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the box-office on Tuesday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Ladies are advised to secure seats at once.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

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CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

WE ARE OFFERING

THE ENTIRE STOCK, WHICH IS FULL IN ASSORTMENT OF QUALITIES AND SHADES AT

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875. JOHN W. HARPER, JOSEPH A. HARPER, Executors.

P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y. n27l-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF A. B. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, Executors.

ja22-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A CARD.

We desire to caution the public against a person giving the name of Thompson, about thirty years of age, with mustache, who pretends to be consumptive, and that he was in the employ of our firm fourteen years, and that he received at one time from a member of our firm $300, with which to go South. He is visiting private families, offering medals and other articles for sale, and says he has a mother to support. We disclaim all knowledge of such a person or his statements. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER DEFENDS ITS ACTION.

HE MAKES A BITTER ATTACK ON MRS. MOULTON AND HER COUNSEL, JUDGE VAN COTT—HE SAYS THAT HE HAS DEALT LENIENTLY AND KINDLY WITH HER—REV. DR. PATTON CHARATERIZED AS THE EVANGELIST OF MISCHIEF.

At the close of the lecture and prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church last night the yearly business meeting of 1875, which was commenced two months ago and occupied at least eight or ten nights during that time, was continued, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher took the occasion, before an immense audience, to make one of his characteristic addresses in reference to the scandal controversy. As soon as the meeting had been opened, with the Moderator, Brother Edgerton, occupying the chair, Mr. John T. Howard moved that the committee appointed by the church to represent it before the proposed but now abandoned Mutual Council, be its committee, and represent the church before the Advisory Council shortly to be assembled. The motion was carried. Mr. Beecher then advanced on the platform and said: I hold in my hands two letters which have been published in the daily papers since our last meeting, and which are devoted to me, to this church, and to the committees of the councils, past and prospective, and which, therefore, seem entitled to your attention for a few moments. The first is a letter directed by Mrs. Moulton to her counsel, Mr. Van Cott, and which reads as follows. [Mr. Beecher here read the letter, and at the sentence in which she spoke of "his coarse slander," Mr. Beecher interpolated the remark, "that is referring to me."] It is upon this question that Mr. Van Cott writes the letter which I shall read only in paragraphs, as it has been already published. When men are in great distress and trouble, ordinarily even enmity ceases for the moment. No officer of the law bearing a writ would care to intrude on a funeral, and he must be a harder-hearted man than I am who could invade domestic afflictions with retaliation, unless the reason was great. He opens his letter by saying

"My painful domestic anxieties have prevented an earlier reply to your note of the 17th January."

His daughter had died, and one would have supposed that out of the solemnity of such an experience it would have been impossible for a man to have sat down deliberately and have penned a letter which contains insinuations, falsehoods, criticisms, that are neither fair, nor just, nor gentlemanly, arraigning the whole church, and as I shall show, doing that which no man with the instincts of a gentleman could possibly do. [Applause.] I wish to be allowed to go on without applause in what I have to say. [Pause.] Now, in so far as I am concerned in this letter—I think more than one-half of it is a direct attack upon me—so far as I am concerned I shall pass it all by. But there is one paragraph which I shall notice, in which he says:

"If anything can mitigate the coarseness of the Pastor's speech at the church meeting, it was the inexorable necessity of his situation."

This is alluding to what I had said in letters to Mrs. Moulton prior to this controversy. You yourselves are witnesses that from the day in which Mrs. Moulton first appeared before the church not a document came to us with her name attached to it that did not reek with the words "crime," "adultery," "perjury," and every other offensive epithet. It was the characteristic stamp of that correspondence. But we were obliged to sit in church meeting and have letters sent to us which any woman of delicacy would not wish to hear read, and when on last Friday night I said she had "falsified"—perhaps it was not that word I used, but that was its purport—the mere declaration that it was not I that was falsifying but she, has brought this criticism from Mr. Van Cott. It is proper for a woman to reel off letter after letter filled with these abusive terms, and if they are contradicted or replied to, this reply forms the foundation of his charge of coarseness. I appeal to you and to everybody who read or heard the remarks that I did make, and to this refutation of them in these charges, whether my dealings with them were not under the circumstances fair and honorable. [Applause.] Is a man to stand in a community as long as I have in this and before a church as large as this, and which, by the help of God, I have been enabled to build up, is a woman to be permitted to lash him with every epithet that is unbecoming to such a man, and if he denounces them is he dealing coarsely with such a case? I hold that I have dealt leniently and kindly in this matter. But Mr. van Cott speaks of the Mutual Council. On this subject I propose to be very explicit. He says:

"If Plymouth Church had in good faith carried out the agreement on which we started, there would have been no exclusion, within or without the locality. Plymouth Church broke down the arrangement for a council by persisting in its claim to exclude four local delegates out of the whole number of fifty delegates to be invited to constitute the council."

Plymouth Church did no such thing, and no living man knows it better than Judge Van Cott. It never insisted upon excluding any of the delegates or the churches mentioned by the other side—never. On this subject allow me to call your attention to one or two facts. On Jan. 3 the first mention between the two parties of the churches that were to be called was made. Our committee stated very distinctly that they did not think be ought to call local churches in a matter like this. At the next meeting a protest was made against two of the churches which Mr. Van Cott had mentioned. When that protest was made the committee assured Mr. Van Cott that they had no intention of withdrawing from the council, or of delaying the call if he did not acquiesce in the suggestion. At the next or a subsequent meeting a written declaration to the same effect was read to him. It was a simple suggestion as to the propriety of bringing local churches in to act as impartial judges. On the 11th or 12th of January a letter was sent to him by the Clerk of this church suggesting the same thing, although asserting that we had the right to exclude these local churches. To state what Judge Van Cott has here stated is to state not only what is not true but it is stating a thing concerning which he had proofs before him to the contrary. I do not hesitate to say that he has stated in this matter that which is absolutely false. This church, I assert, did not reject the Mutual Council, but was ready to go into it in good faith, and to meet whatever was before it. To charge this church with rejecting it is false. The statement, in the height or depth or length or breadth and circumference of it, and back again to the core of it, is untrue, and yet it has been so telegraphed and published all over the land. I pass over the slur on this church, in which he speaks of our protest to the "representative column of 1874," and "spreading dissensions over the whole land." That is a matter that will go down to history against the antagonists of Plymouth Church; and if this has become a national matter, it was made a national matter by them, not by us; and now that it has become a national matter, and we are waylaid on every side, we call this council. They now turn away, though from this council, and we shall go on and call our Advisory Council. Having made that which was purely local a national affair, it can be settled in no other than a national way. As to the insinuations which he makes regarding the investigation of the Pastor's character in 1874, and in which he charges "evasion" and "covering up," the facts speak for themselves.

Here Mr. Beecher narrated the course of action taken by the Church Committee at that time, and spoke in sarcastic tones of those who appeared on the side of Mr. Tilton, including Messrs. Buck, Wood, Moulton, Richards, Dwight Johnson, and Rev. W. W. Patton, whom he alluded to as "the evangelist of mischief from the North-west." He then read the list of members of the Examining Committee of that year, among them Mr. John Winslow, and said: And now I say to Mr. Van Cott that it was ungentlemanly and a shame to have laid the pall over his daughter's face and then turn around and bring such charges as this, of evading and covering up the truth, against his own partner, Mr. John Winslow. He charges him with covering up, where evasion and covering up would be as great a crime as could be alleged against a gentleman. But since he befouls his own friends and his partner, what better could I expect of him? This letter of his closes with a very touching strain of piety when he says:

"You have properly cared for the good name and fame of the Congregational Church, but the church must now take care of itself. It must determine for itself whether its members can be driven from its pale without a hearing and trial, and whether iniquity can be so securely intrenched within its walls that inquiry cannot drag it forth to the light of day."

Inquiry is welcome to drag forth what it can find. He speaks of "undeveloped testimony." Yes, there may be vast amounts of testimony undeveloped where some of this testimony came from; but it is well to remember that evidence is what is wanted and that testimony is not evidence. And then he says that "Congregationalism is now on its trial." Well, I am glad of it. I should be glad to step aside and let some one else be tried. [Laughter.] And he goes on to say, "And it remains to be proved whether it has enough iron in its blood to continue to live." I think the Congregational churches may have "iron enough in their blood," though they may lack some of the brass in their foreheads, and that they will live in spite of councils. It is a distinctive feature of Congregationalism that it lives by churches; that the organization is always safe, and it matters not to the organization if half a dozen churches in Boston fall out—the great body of Congregationalism remains the same. This question here is whether a single church has no separate existence apart from the other churches of the land. That is what is on trial. Congregationalism doesn't depend on any church in Brooklyn or any ring in Boston, and I cannot but admire this plumed knight on the milk-white palfrey who comes forward here to right the churches. With Mrs. Woodhull to-day, and going forth to right the churches to-morrow, to purify Zion, to build and strengthen her walls, and to establish her work. I hail the day. May I be there to see the consummation.

In conclusion, Mr. Beecher simply made a general reiteration of his denials already made.

Mr. Shearman offered a resolution that the committee, or Advisory Council, be authorized to amend the letter missive already prepared for the mutual council if they deem it necessary. The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned until next Friday evening.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Agreeably to the notice given by Mr. Beecher at the close of his speech to the business meeting, the special committee of seven, appointed by Plymouth Church to arrange the preliminaries for the calling of the Advisory Council, met in the Trustees' room, adjoining the chapel, immediately after the adjournment of the business meeting. The time for the convening of the Advisory Council was changed, by the unanimous vote of the committee, from Tuesday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 15th of February.

It was furtner announced, after the meeting of the committee, that Mr. S. T. Tilney, the Clerk of Plymouth Church, had nearly completed a written statement of the matters brought before the Examing Committee, on Wednesday night, to be forwarded to Mr. Bowen. It was said that only the "grievances," as they are technically called, will be included in Mr. Tilney's paper to Mr. Bowen, and not the entire verbatim report of the proceedings and debates of the committee. These will be placed in Mr. Bowen's hands at an early day, and then the committee will await his reply thereto before taking any further action in the premises.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

RECENT BUSINESS CHANGES AS REPORTED BY THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The business-change lists of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will contain the following:

Holmes, Fickett & Co., lumber, Boston, have failed; indebtedness is understood to be largely due to Western parties. George E. Pearson, boots and shoes, Boston, bankrupt; has liabilities of $26,000 and assets of $11,700; settlement will probably be made at twenty-five cents on the dollar, under the composition clause of the Bankrupt law. Jabob Graves & Co., provisions, Boston, have failed; liabilities are reported at some $15,000. Hoyt & Lawrence, of Boston, dealers in paper hangings, &c., recently reported failed, have met their creditors, and a majority of them have signed an extension, without interest, of nine, twelve, and fifteen months. The liabilities of S. J. & G. Tuttle, builders, Boston, whose failure was reported last week, are about $100,000. John Cochrane, Jr., Mystic Print Works, Medford, has failed. E. W. Wright, retail boots and shoes, Boston, is reported failed; liabilities are said to be $7,700, and assets $3,300. At a meeting of the creditors of W. F. Gill & Co., book publishers, Boston, a statement was made showing liabilities of $32,000, and assets of $37,000, although, if pressed, the latter could not be made to yield that figure. A committee was chosen to report at a future meeting. Dennett, Bliss & Jones, paper hangings, Boston, have failed, with liabilities of some $9,000. Three-fourths of the indebtedness is owed in New-York. At a meeting of the creditors of T. G. Widmer, furrier, Boston, his liabilities were stated at $34,000, and the nominal assets at about $20,000. All the indebtedness is in favor of New-York houses, except $3,500. George T. Mallard, apothecary, of Laconia, N. H., is reported to have failed. The liabilities are said to be $20,000, and the assets $12,000. The liabilities of George S. Bradford & Sons, underwear manufacturers, of Bennington, Vt., foot up $63,000. The assets are only $11,180, but they will pay fifty per cent. in five yearly installments, beginning one year from now. O. M. Stillman & Co., woolen manufacturers, of Westerly, R. I., have liabilities of $140,727, and assets amounting to $77,258. Their failure was noted last week. L. P. Boardman, shoe manufacturer, of Danvers, Mass., is reported failed. The liabilities are said to be $8,100. He offers fifteen cents on the dollar. C. S. Parker & Co., clothing, Lawrence, Mass., are reported failed, with liabilities at $6,000 or $7,000. They offer fifty cents on the dollar. M. J. Chapin, boots and shoes, Lawrence, Mass., is reported failed, with liabilities at $19,000. He offers fifteen cents on the dollar. Byron Smith, flour, South Hadley, Mass., is reported failed. The liabilities are said to be $46,000, and the assets $33,000.

DIFFICULTIES IN NEW-YORK.

The creditors of William H. Mallory and Edwin L. Butterfield, composing the firm of Mallory & Butterfield, paper-dealers at No. 41 Broadway, met yesterday at the office of Register Fitch, and chose James C. Beach, of No. 30 Vesey street, Assignee of the bankrupt estate. He was required to file bonds in the sum of $30,000. The revised schedules show the firm's unsecured liabilities to amount to $195,179 92. Among the principal creditors are the National Bank of Chambersburg, Penn., having a claim of $42,000; Alexander & Co., of Monongahela, Penn., $24,000; the Bank of New-York, $17,765, and the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of this City, $17,140.

The Brentwood Coal Company, of No. 43 New street, has gone into bankruptcy. At a recent meeting of the stockholders, the insolvency of the company was so evident that the President, Mr. John Tucker, was empowered to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was accordingly done, and the matter has been referred to Register Ketchum. Among the claims are those of James S. Sanford for $380,257 35, and Samuel E. Lyon $5,000. The assets consist of real estate in Contra Costa County, Cal., valued at $47,000.

Antoinette Bernheim, millinery, at No. 27 Union Square, has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $26,000. There are twenty-four creditors, the majority of whom are merchants in Paris. Among the largest creditors are the following: A. Denisane & Co., $6,327 38; Vivolleaux & Canriet, $4,524 90; Mayer Rheims, $3,191 09; Francfort & Edie, $1,905 12; L. Abel, $1,701 79; Philip Ronzone, $1,602 34; Jourdan & Aubry, $1,564 28; Kerteux Sœurs, $1,275 78. The assets consist of the stock in trade, and notes amounting to $12,167 73.

A meeting of the creditors of Isaac C. Shafer, manufacturer of syrups at No. 76 Cortlandt street, was called before Register Williams, at No. 4 Warren street, on his application for a discharge in bankruptcy. No opposition was made by any of the creditors and his discharge will be ordered.

In the matter of the application of George W. Nicholson for a discharge in bankruptcy which is pending before Register Ketchum, at No. 139 Fulton street, two creditors have put in an appearance against his discharge, and ten days have been allowed to file their objections.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church was held last night at the institution, Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue, Mr. C. C. North presiding. The meeting was largely attended, thirty-six churches being represented. The report of the Secretary showed that since the organization of the society, June 8, 1850, there had been 250 admissions of aged and infirm persons connected with the church, whose ages averaged seventy years each. Of these 124 have died, thirty-one have gone to other homes, and ninety-five remain. The oldest inmate of the Home at this time is ninety-three years of age, one having died a few days since aged 100 years. All of the inmates are women except eight. The society is governed by a board of 118 lady managers, and there are no salaried officers connected with the institution. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Judge Richard Kelly, showed a balance in hand Jan. 1, 1875, of $3,306 50, since which time there had been received from different sources $10,663 16, making a total of $13,969 66. The expenditures for the past year were $10,406 10, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $3,563 56. Mr. Steinway having tendered the society the use of Steinway Hall free of charge, they will, on Tuesday evening next, give an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's wax-works for the benefit of the Home.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Allan Campbell, the new Commissioner of Public Works, was sworn into office yesterday by Mayor Wickham. He filed a bond for $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, his sureties being Mr. J. W. Alsopp and Mr. William H. Neilson. Mr. Campbell, accompanied by the Mayor, subsequently proceeded to the Department of Public Works, where he was received by his predecessor, Fitz John Porter, who surrendered his desk to him. Mr. Porter called the heads of the bureaus comprising the department before their new chief and thanked them for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties during his administration. He hoped they would be equally zealous under the management of his successor. Mr. Campbell then complimented Fitz John Porter upon his administration of the department, after which he received a number of his friends. The new Commissioner will not make any changes at present. It is generally understood that Mr. Gumbleton will be retained as Deputy Commissioner, and that the work of the department, as far as practicable, will be given out by contract.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John T. Averill, of Minnesota, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assemblyman Townsend D. Cock, of Queens County, is at the Sturtevant House.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henderson, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, and Assemblyman Allen Munroe, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Scott Lord, of Syracuse; Baron Von Alpenburg, of Austria, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ALCOHOLIC EBRIETY.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION BEFORE THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The National Temperance Society held an informal and semi-annual meeting last evening in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. About thirty-five persons were present, including Drs. Willard Parker, A. C. Post, E. Hudson, and Ball. Some nine or ten ladies were among the audience, and one of them played on the piano until the arrival of Hon. W. E. Dodge and Bishop Janes. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Dodge assumed the chair, and called the meeting to order. He commenced the evening's proceedings by saying that they were met chiefly to listen to a paper prepared by Dr. Elisha Harris on the subject of "The Influences of Alcoholic Ebriety upon the Value and Length of Human Lives," which was only one of a series of similar papers that the society had been fortunate enough to procure. He spoke of alcoholic indulgence as being undoubtedly one of the causes of the present financial depression, and quoted from Hargraves' new work, *Our Wasted Resources*, which, he stated, was full of the most valuable statistics, very carefully collated, and not open to the charges of being guess-work and haphazard, brought formerly against temperance figures. Hargraves computed the money spent in alcoholic drinks annually at $600,000,000, an almost fabulous sum which was worse than wasted. He then alluded to the bill upon the subject which would be presented before Congress, demanding the appointment of a commission to gather all the facts and place them before the House and Senate with irresistible force. After some further remarks of a general character upon the subject of intemperance, he introduced Dr. Elisha Harris, who made a little introductory speech upon the unbiased and unprejudiced stand which he had taken, which was the medical one. It might be difficult for those who had taken a very advanced stand upon the subject to accept the facts which he was about to give at their true value. He said that the bold assertion of Scripture that the drunkard shall not live out half his days, still remained undenied and unchallenged. No one truly concerned for the benefit of his fellow-men would willingly join in any empirical statements or distorted facts, it being the object of the philanthropist to ameliorate conditions of suffering rather than to carry a point. He proposed not to go into inebriety generally, but only alcoholic inebriety, which was altogether different from that produced by opium. There could be no doubt that in many cases alcoholic stimulants were taken medicinally, but there was great danger that those who so took them were deceived into accepting the effect of the stimulant as vital force, and the practice was persisted in from an honest belief of its judicious character. The result was that periods of extreme depression ensued, coming once a month, once a week, or perhaps, in extreme cases, once a day, and an immense increase of the stimulant was necessary to overcome this deadly lowering of the system. The Doctor then went into the medical methods of testing the value of alcohol upon the action of the heart as an accelerator of the vital forces. He detailed the experiments of Dr. Parks and another surgeon upon the heart of a stout, healthy adult, who was dosed with alcohol in quantities gradually increased day by day. These were continued until the heart's pulsations were increased to such a degree that the experiments were brought to a close. By this time that organ was compelled to toil through the spur of alcohol to the same extent that would have been forced upon it by the muscular exertion of lifting twenty-one tons to a height of one foot. The depressions that followed the periods of acceleration were identical with those produced by extremely exhausting muscular labor, and were accompanied with loss of appetite and desire of sleep.

The continued effect of alcoholic inebriety was then taken up. The best and most unprejudiced observers were agreed that the families of inebriates developed forms of nervous and brain diseases which could only be referred to the habits of drinking of the parent. Dr. Magnus Huss, of Stockholm, declared that drinking produced partial atrophy of the brain, which was handed down to the children. The brain was then too small for its bony case, and lunacy was the result. The same fact had been observed in the lunatics of Massachusetts. In France, Dr. Morel had observed the same result of diminished brains, through several generations, leading to imbecility, homicidal insanity, idiotcy, and final extinction. He showed, moreover, that remedial art was powerless to deal with the sufferers who inherited such dreadful infirmities from self-indulgent progenitors, and here physiological science stood hand in hand with the religious and moral influences that were directed against the practice of alcoholic inebriety. From this point he progressed to the question of the shortening of human life by drinking, and gave some tables contrasting the value of temperate and intemperate lives according to the insurance tables of English companies. What was true of the English inebriates was so in an increased degree of Americans, since there were dangerous qualities in whisky which were absent in beer. But careful inquiry had developed the fact that there were indications of a decrease in the deaths caused by drunkenness, both by individual restraint and an improvement of general morality, owing to the deeper impressions of the religious obligations of temperance. In truth, there was a general understanding of the perilous effect of stimulants upon the nervous system, even when inebriety stopped short of excessive and habitual drunkenness. And from this he argued that the way to overcome this evil was in this direction, and not in any appeal to the State or Central Government.

Dr. Willard Parker, being requested to say a few words, thoroughly indorsed the arguments of Dr. Elisha Harris, and said that doubtless the things that were good worked from the top strata of society downward, and in that way healthily permeated them. Dr. Post followed with a few more remarks, and the proceedings were concluded by a few graceful remarks by Bishop Janes on the religious aspect of the question.

THE HORRORS OF A SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

There have been for a considerable time ugly reports current of the condition of the Small-pox Hospital in Flatbush, Kings County, and of the treatment received there by the patients, who are forced by law to leave their homes for treatment while suffering from small-pox. Mr. George Renouf, a druggist, living in South Brooklyn, has survived the horrors of the place, and has told the story of his experiences to a reporter of the Brooklyn *Argus*. He says that when he was attacked by the disease he told his physician that, rather than cause inconvenience and danger to others in the same household with himself, he would go to Flatbush. The physician advised him against this course, as his case was light, but on Mr. Renouf's insisting he sent a notification to the Health Board. A rickety one-horse cab was sent for the patient, who, since his recovery, has received a bill for $10 for its use, which bill he does not propose to pay. He arrived at the hospital strong enough to walk around, but was forced to go to bed in accordance with the rules, having first been given an old canvas suit of clothes in exchange for his own. The first glance at the interior of the men's ward sickened him, and the stench, he says, was indescribably horrible. The building he describes as a one-story structure of rough boards, very badly ventilated, although the cold air penetrates through the cracks in the wall and through one of the three ventilators. The beds, of which there are forty-five or fifty in the room, are placed within a foot of one another. No classification is made, all patients being put in together whether their disease be mild or of the most virulent type. The two nurses employed at $18 a month to care for male patients are kind and attentive, but have no means at their command to treat patients properly. The physician in charge comes only once a day to the hospital, and stays about ten minutes only, glancing at the patients, and making no difference in the treatment of different cases. The nurses prescribe and send for the medicines. Plenty of food is supplied, but it is of the very poorest quality, the "coffee" being roasted beans, the beef bad, and the flour of the worst grade. No delicacies, comfortable accommodations, or special treatment could be procured by the offers to pay which Mr. Renouf made, the Matron telling him that the only thing she could get for him was some pie from the bake-house. The convalescents in the hospital were obliged to wait on the other patients, and freely handled the food which they served up.

Mr. Renouf concluded by saying that if it ever became necessary for him to be taken back to the same hospital, he would, before going there, "take a pistol and blow out his brains."

BEWARE OF POLITE STRANGERS.

Gottfried Krueger, a Newark brewer, went to the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark Thursday afternoon to make a deposit of $1,000, and while standing near the Teller's window, counting the money and arranging it in piles, a stranger of gentlemanly appearance stepped up and tapping him on the shoulder asked him if he had not dropped a one-dollar bill which was lying at his feet. Mr. Krueger glanced down and answered in the negative, when the stranger went out. On counting Mr. Krueger's money the Teller found that it was $450 short of the $1,000. The Police were informed of the occurrence and are making a search for the stranger. A few months ago another gentleman was robbed of $1,000 in the same place and in precisely the same manner.

THE XAVIER UNION.

The Xavier Union has purchased the house and lot No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, formerly owned and occupied by the Bar Association of this City. The house has a brown-stone front, is four stories in height, besides the basement, and is situated four doors west of Broadway. It is admirably adapted to the purposes to which the Union intend to apply it. The Xavier Union is a club of Catholic gentlemen united for social, literary, and scientific purposes. There are some two hundred members at present, and the library of the Union comprises 7,000 volumes. The basement floor of the new building will be devoted to billiards, games of chess, and other social amusements. The first or parlor floor will be used for meetings of the association, and the second floor for the library and committee rooms. The two remaining floors are to be fitted up for lodging apartments for the members of the club. The Union has been in existence about five years, and its present quarters are at No. 59 West Fifteenth street, near the St. Francis Xavier College. The President of the Union is Mr. William Lummis, banker at No. 35 Wall street. The association was founded by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, in this City, and is under their spiritual direction.

THE MONEY ORDER DIVISION.

THE IMPORTANCE AND DIFFICULT NATURE OF THE BUSINESS—THE TRANSACTIONS OF LAST YEAR COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS ONE.

The Money Order Division of the New-York Post Office is so conducted under the supervision of Postmaster James as to give the greatest satisfaction. Its management requires the most systematic arrangement of minute details, and yet thousands of orders are paid daily without any errors being committed. The New-York money order office is the chief one in the United States, all the correspondence referring to the British, German, Swiss, and Canadian international business emanating from it. The foreign business up to five months ago included only British, German, and Swiss money orders, but at the time mentioned the Canadian business was added, and it has since been increasing very rapidly. The main trouble in relation to foreign money orders is the illegibility of and the mistakes made in many of the addresses, but so expert have the clerks become, that this defect seldom causes more than a very brief delay. The total number of transactions, including orders issued and received, in 1874 was 790,846, and the total amount of receipts and payments $34,043,121. These totals include the business at the several stations in the City. The domestic money orders issued during 1874 numbered 33,490, amounting to $755,573 42, and the foreign orders 12,037, amounting to $274,219 62. The number of domestic orders paid was 550,324, amounting to $6,233,665 14, and the foreign orders 3,113, aggregating $47,856. The foreign money orders received numbered 60,597, amounting to $936,089 33.

The total number of transactions for 1875, excluding stations, but including the Canadian business, was 827,842, and the total amount of receipts and payments $33,373,411 57. The total amount of transactions at the stations was 91,285, and the receipts and payments amounted to $1,792,949 68, making a grand total of 919,127 transactions, amounting to $35,166,361 25. The domestic money orders issued numbered 34,751, amounting to $766,102 82, being a gain in number of 1,261, and in amount of $10,529 40 over 1874. The total foreign orders issued, including Canadian, numbered 11,532. The Canadian business, of course, is a clear gain. It covered 297 transactions, amounting to $6,773 51. The British money orders issued were 4,270, amounting to $75,291 96, being a loss in number of 1,005, and in amount of $20,945 26, as compared with 1874. The German money orders issued were exactly equal in number to those issued in 1874, but were for $7,252 68 less in amount, showing a lower average per order. The Swiss money orders issued were 203 more in number and $534 73 in amount than those issued in 1874. The decrease instead of increase in the British and German money orders is attributed, and doubtless justly, to the stagnation in the mining and agricultural districts. The domestic money orders paid numbered 593,874, amounting to $6,343,740 18, being an excess in number of 49,550, and in amount of $110,075 04 over 1874. The foreign money orders paid, exclusive of Canadian, numbered 2,927, there being a loss of 230 British and a gain of 5 German and 39 Swiss as compared with 1874, but the average of the British orders was higher, there being a total gain in amount of $948 75. The German gain was $6,294 34, and the Swiss $658 88. The Canadian money orders paid numbered 665, amounting to $8,503 03. The foreign money orders received, exclusive of Canadian, numbered 49,921, there being a loss of 17,652 British and a gain of 6,573 German and 403 Swiss orders as compared with 1874, but there was a gain in amount of $16,605 20 on the British, $121,929 20 on the German, and $10,479 49 on the Swiss orders. The Canadian orders received numbered 1,521, amounting to $23,002 05. The foreign orders certified, exclusive of Canadian, numbered 100,064, against 108,731 in 1874, there being a loss of 10,744 British orders, and a gain of 1,798 German and 279 Swiss. There was a loss in amount of $273,198 03 on the British orders, and a gain of $6,604 86 on the German, and of $6,605 01 on the Swiss. The deposits received from Postmasters amounted to $13,590,839 30, and the drafts paid to them $7,030,190 60, being an excess of $173,215 59 of receipts, and $766,417 60 of payments over the year 1874.

THE TENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting at Concordia Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening, Hon. J. M. Patterson, Jr., presiding. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The reports for the past year were presented, the Treasurer's, in particular, being received with marked satisfaction. Col. C. S. Strong announced the decease of ex-Deputy Surveyor Lewis J. Kirk, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Strong, Sullivan, and Lalor a committee to prepare suitable resolutions. The various standing committees for the year were also announced by the President. Col. Strong then addressed the association, criticising the course of the Democratic Party in Congress, and showing the marked contrast between their hydra-headed policy and the unity of action and harmony that existed in the Republican ranks. Mr. Patterson congratulated the association on their work during the past year, and on the large attendance at the meetings of the association, saying that a glorious victory would be achieved by the Republican Party as the result of united effort. Remarks were also made by Capt. Lalor and others, which were well received. Over thirty new members were elected, and nearly that number of propositions handed in. The President received hearty congratulations on his election as President of the Central Committee.

A PARTIAL STRIKE OF THE CRISPINS.

The Crispin Union has withdrawn its workmen from the shops of Messrs. Hannan & Reddish, of No. 35 Warren street, a firm which, during the busy season, employs about one hundred and fifty hands. The explanation made by the society is that Messrs. Hannan & Reddish have been making preparations for a considerable time to do more machine work than they had formerly done, and in order to have their machinery operated to the best advantage, they brought on from New-England three workmen who were accustomed to the kind of machinery which had been put in. The society men say they made no objection to this because they have found that the introduction of machinery is a benefit to them. But they say that the New-England men soon made a contract with their employers, and then wanted the workmen to work for them at reduced wages. As a means of adjusting the difficulties overtures were made toward the three men by the society with a view to inducing them to join the Crispin organization. No objection was made by the men, but Mr. Hannan did object, and the Crispins thereupon struck. As the organization is out of debt, having paid up the money borrowed from other trades unions during a former strike, it is thought that the strike will be a long one if the firm does not give way. The society has recently sent $500 to aid the Rochester Crispins, who are also on strike.

AMATUER HANGMEN.

Yesterday morning a youth of sixteen years, giving his name as Frank Van Beuren, appeared in the Second District Police Court in Jersey City and complained to Justice Davis that four of his companions had attemptd to hang him in fun. He and his companions were ammusing themselves Thursday afternoon in the coach-house attached to Farrant's livery stable, near the Five Corners. The other four pretended to hang Van Beuren, and procuring a rope they made a running noose at one end and threw the other end over a beam. Van Beuren was then seized, and despite his cries and struggles, the noose was put arround his neck, and the four pulled together on the other end until their victim's head touched the beam. His desperate struggles only excited shouts of laughter. Van Beuren's face grew purple, and his limbs became rigid, which so alarmed the culprets that they suddenly fled. The victim fell heavily to the floor, where he remained unconscious for some time. When he recovered, he made his way home, and informed his parents of the occurrence. Charles Dolan and James E. Farrant, two of the amateur hangmen, were arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice Davis, who admitted them to bail to appear for examination.

A MISSING MAN.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Robert A. Carrick, aged fifty, residing at No. 114 Norfolk street, left his home for the purpose of attending a lecture at the Cooper Institute. He failed to return, and since that nothing has been seen or heard of him by his wife and friends. Mr. Carrick is a man of considerable literary attainments, and rather eccentric in his habits. Capt. Copeland, at the Central Office, was yesterday informed of Mr. Carrick's disappearance and orders have been issued to the Police to search for him.

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

Secretary Bristow's letter of the 14th inst. to the Collectors of Customs, respecting the shipment of crews before a Shipping Commissioner, was made public yesterday. He states that masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North American possessions, or the West India Islands, or the Republic of Mexico, are not required to ship their crews before a Shipping Commissioner, and the Collectors must not exact from such masters proof that their crews have been shipped before a Shipping Commissioner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Three sudden deaths were reported to the Coroner's office yesterday.

The employes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel gave their second annual ball last evening at Irving Hall.

A meeting of the petroleum trade will be held on Monday next, at No. 33 Pearl street, to consider certain amendments to the rules governing that branch of trade.

The daily noon prayer-meeting held in the West Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church has been crowded every day this week, and many conversions have already taken place.

Edward Jennings, aged forty-five, of No. 14 Union street, Brooklyn, fell into the hold of the bark Germania, at the foot of Eighth street, East River, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

John Lynch, of No. 47 South Fifth avenue, and Charles Sidney, of No. 17 Carmine street, were arrested last evening by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for selling lottery tickets.

Mr. D. L. Moody, the revivalist, has gone to Florida with his son whom he intends leaving there for the benefit of his health. Mr. Moody will return in time to begin preaching in this City on Feb. 1.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, will deliver a lecture in Cooper Union Hall this evening. It will be one of the free course of scientific lectures for the people, on the subject, "Photographic Optics."

The daily union prayer-meetings in Collegiate Church, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, have been so largely attended and of such interest that they will be continued until the arrival of the revivalists.

Lawrence A. Riley, formerly book-keeper to Fairfield & Task, produce merchants, of No. 150 Chambers street, who is now in Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of fraud, will have his case examined by the Grand Jury in the course of a few days.

The following officers of the Amphitrite Boat Club have been chosen for the ensuing year: William J. O'Bryon, Jr., President; George G. Hart, Vice President; Charles Bostwick, Treasurer; I. C. Shumasky, Secretary; J. P. Flanders, Financial Secretary.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Preacher of the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, will address the University Chapel congregation at No. 93 Sixth avenue this morning, and lecture before the Young Men's Hebrew Association at their rooms this evening, on "Flowers from the Talmud."

A contract between the Hudson River Bridge Company and the American Bridge Company has been signed, by the terms of which the latter company is to construct the projected pier bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, according to the terms of the charter of the company.

Mr. William F. Pecher, the organist of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, announces that he will give an organ recital on the large organ in the Dominican Church at Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, at 4 P. M. on Monday. Mrs. L. M. Easton, soprano, and Mrs. C. Ford, alto, will assist in the concert.

Joseph Shannon was arrested yesterday afternoon at Freehold, N. J., by Detective Kennedy, of the Central Office, of this City, on a charge of forging a check for $250 on Mr. H. Iskiyan, a wholesale dealer in carpets, at No. 537 Eighth avenue. Shannon was lodged in a cell at Police Head-quarters last evening.

William H. Chatterton was yesterday recommitted to the Work-house from the Yorkville Police Court. He is the prisoner brought to this City together with John Gardner, by fireman Kidd, of the Work-house, and allowed to escape. Gardner, it is alleged, was thrown out of the boat and drowned by Kidd, who is now under arrest for the crime.

At a meeting representing all the leading coal companies, held yesterday at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the following rates were adopted for coal, deliverable free on vessels at Weehawken, N. J., during the month of February: Furnace, lump, $4 65; steamer, lump, $4 65; grate, $4 75; egg, $4 95; stove, $5 50; chestnut, $4 70.

The pigeon-shooting match between Dr. William Wynn and Phillip Duffy, which was advertised to take place at Deerfoot Park yesterday, was not shot. Mr. Duffy was present on the grounds, and professed himself ready to shoot. Dr. Wynn did not come to time, and his friends say that he had not heard of the match until he saw it announced in the papers yesterday morning.

Mr. F. H. C. Clark, of No. 32 Spring street, a musician, was assaulted on Wednesday night and robbed of some musical instruments of considerable value, near the corner of Houston street and the Bowery. John Grant and Terence McKenna were arrested while trying to pawn the goods, and were yesterday committed at the Essex Market Police Court in default of $2,500 bail each.

The Police Board received a report yesterday from Surgeon P. W. McDonnell relative to the sanitary condition of the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, in which attention is called to the filthy condition of the building, and the lack of proper space for sleeping purposes. The closets and cellars are stated to be in a very offensive state, and the supply of water insufficient.

Oscar Weide, aged thirty years, supposed to reside in Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, was last evening found insensible at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-second street. From the fact that a phial containing acetate of lead was discovered firmly clutched in his hand, it was evident that he had attempted to end his life by swallowing a portion of the contents. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious condition.

Roundsman Mullone, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found in the yard of No. 143 Hester street yesterday morning 123 sheep-skins, and later in the day Officer Brush, of the same precinct, found twenty-six others at No. 89 Mott street. The property is supposed to belong to Mr. John Campbell, leather findings, No. 179 William street, whose place was entered by burglars on the 16th inst. and robbed of eight dozen sheep-skins. No arrests were made in connection with the recovery of the property.

While Selig Silberger, of No. 53 Orchard street, was passing along Thirty-ninth street on Thursday night, he was assaulted by a gang of ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of a box of fancy goods. Officer McCormick, of the Twentieth Precinct, came to the peddler's assistance and chased the roughs to a pier at the foot of Fortieth street, on the North River. Here McCormick was joined by two or three other officers, and after firing their revolvers several times they succeeded in capturing William Williams and James Cushon. The rest jumped off the pier, and swimming underneath it got out of the reach of the officers. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kilbreth held the prisoners, in default of $2,500 bail each, to answer the charge of highway robbery.

BROOKLYN.

Officer Hoodley last night found a male infant, about two months old, in the area of No. 76 South Sixth street, Eastern District. It was given in charge of the City Nurse.

James M. Baylis, residing at No. 400 Kosciusko street, was severely injured last night while lowering a barrel of oil into his cellar. He missed his footing and fell down the steps, the barrel falling on top of him. He had his thigh broken and was otherwise injured about his head and body. It is feared his injuries may prove fatal.

A disturbance occurred on Thursday night among the lodgers in the Butler street Station-house, occasioned by some of the late comers finding favorite places occupied by those who had preceded them. They attempted to take possession, and one man, named August Johnson, was seriously injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The Police arrested two rounders named William Reardon and Michael Gleason, ringleaders in the disturbance, and Justice Delmar yesterday sent them to the Penitentiary for six months.

LONG ISLAND.

The promoters of the project for the erection of a new county, to embrace the three eastern towns of Queens County—Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay—have encountered a difficulty which it appears they did not anticipate. The constitutional provisions regarding the formation of Senatorial districts say that no county can be divided unless it is large enough in population to form at least two districts; and besides, the three towns named do not contain population sufficient to entitle them to a representative in the Assembly. There is talk of taking in part of Suffolk County, or dividing Queens in some other way; but in any event, the original plan must be abandoned.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas Maher, of Hastings, has been appointed Superintendent of the Croton Aqueduct in the place of Gen. Egan, removed.

It is stated that the water from an impure spring in North Tarrytown is the cause of the sickness which has prevailed there for some time past.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxable real and personal property in New-Jersey is valued at $612,731,094. This is an increase of 36.62 per cent. in ten years.

The General Committee of the Episcopal Church Association of Newark tendered a reception Thursday night to Bishop Odenheimer and his wife, which took place in the rooms of St. Luke's Guild, and was very successful.

Patrick McCaffrey, a gateman at the Henderson street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, was struck by the locomotive of an incoming train shortly before noon yesterday, and seriously if not fatally injured. He was removed to his boarding-house, in Hudson street.

Patrick Varder, a painter, fell from a ladder yesterday, at the corner of Van Vorst and Essex streets, Jersey City, and striking heavily on the sidewalk, received injuries which will doubtless prove fatal. He was removed to the hospital, and at a late hour last night still remained in an unconscious condition.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a squad of Newark policemen made a descent on the Roseville Hotel, which was alleged to be a disorderly house, and arrested John Ansend, the proprietor, and Sophia Campbell and James Fleming. Ansend was bailed in $1,000 to answer, and the others in $200 each to appear as witnesses.

On Thursday, Andrew Richters, Captain of the lighter Dandy, was blown off the deck of the vessel nearly opposite the Cunard dock in Jersey City, and drowned before assistance could be rendered. The cargo of the lighter, which was bound for Brooklyn, was covered with a tarpaulin. A sudden gust of wind got under the tarpaulin and blew it overboard, carrying the Captain with it. The body had not been recovered last night. Deceased was about forty-one years of age.

F. H. Torrey, a young man residing at the corner of Ferry and Union streets, Newark, was found dead in his room Thursday night under somewhat mysterious circumstances. He had been on a spree the previous night, and returned home in the morning under the influence of liquor. At his request Mr. Dickerson, his room-mate, locked him in his room and gave the key to the landlady. On returning home from work Dickerson went to the room and found Torrey lying on the floor dead. An investigation will be made.

GUILTY OF MAYHEM.

Owen Tully, a liquor dealer at Myrtle avenue and Walworth street, Brooklyn, was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of mayhem, preferred by Walter Westlake, of Myrtle and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn. Westake is receiving clerk of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The offense was committed on April 29, 1875. The case was before the courts last Summer in a civil suit for damages, in which Westlake sued Tully for $10,000 and recovered $6,400. Westlake testified that he was riding on a Myrtle avenue car on the night in question, when Tully got on the platform, and when the conductor asked him for his fare refused to pay it, and struck the conductor. The latter pushed Tully off the car and closed the door, but Tully forced his way back, when Mr. Westlake remonstrated with him for making a disturbance. Tully then commenced an assault upon him, forcing his head through the window and biting his thumb so severely as to prevent him from attending to business for three months. Tully's defense was a general denial and that he acted in self-defense. His counsel made a motion for his discharge on the ground that in order to constitute the crime of mayhem it must be shown that the act was premeditated. This motion was denied by Judge Moore. The case went to the jury at 3 P. M. yesterday and at 6 o'clock they returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

YALE'S ALUMNI—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Yale Alumni Association was held last evening at Delmonico's, Hon. William M. Evarts presiding. After the reading of the Treasurer's report, which stated a balance on hand of $622, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.
Vice Presidents.—Charles Tracy, Hon. William Walter Phelps.
Secretary.—Robert W. De Forest.
Treasurer.—Joseph C. Jackson.
Members of the Executive Committee.—Alexander H. Stevens, Brayton Ives, Eugene Smith, A. De Witt Baldwin, Mason Young.

Mr. Evarts acknowledged his re-election in a brief speech, after which Prof. W. H. Brewer delivered an interesting address.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE BOAT-HOUSE FUND.

An entertainment by the Columbia Dramatic Club, in aid of the College boat-house fund, was given last evening at the Academy of Music, and judging from the number of persons present it must have been pecuniarily successful. The programme comprised the vaudeville entitled "Loan of a Lover," a cornet solo by Mr. Arbuckle, and "Meg's Diversion," a drama in two acts. The characters in the two pieces were allotted to Miss Ida Livingston, Miss Hattie Harrington, Miss Ida Morel, and Messrs. Warrington, Wilkes, Morris, Dalrymple, Howard, and Nichols. The part of *Gertrude* in the vaudeville was played with much archness and spirit by Miss Ida Livingston, who subsequently appeared as *Meg* in the succeeding piece. Mr. H. D. Warrington took the part of *Spyk*, and Mr. Wilkes that of *Capt. Amersfort*. As *Jasper Pidgeon*, in "Meg's Diversion," a village carpenter, who has suddenly become a man of wealth, Mr. Frank Howard won deserved applause by his humerous interpretation of the part. The orchestral music was supplied by Gilmore's band.

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE?

Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.—R. Grubb, Mrs. W. Goodall and four children, A. R. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Baynard Duffin, Coleman Stephany, Mrs. Coleman Stephany and two children, Edouard Dalaze, Mrs. Edouard Dalaze, Master Victor Dalaze, Master Emil Dalaze, Miss Josephine Dalaze, E. M. Fulcher, Mrs. Williams and child, Henry Thornbill, W. M. West.

$5,000 GOLD REWARD.

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

The telegraph cable of this company was, on the 27th September, 1875, broken in latitude 45 7, longitude 54 21, near the coast of Newfoundland, by being dragged by an anchor or grapnel, and the same cable was again suddenly broken on the 10th December, 1875, in about latitude 44 54, longitude 58 29.

Now, The Direct United States Cable Company, (limited,) hereby offer a

REWARD OF $2,500, GOLD,

to any person who shall give to the company such full information as will lead to the discovery of the name of the steamer, sailing ship, fishing smack, or other vessel, which has been concerned in causing the said breakage on either occasion, and, if it shall be proved that the cable has been maliciously broken,

A FURTHER SUM OF $2,500, GOLD,

will be paid by the company to the person giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender. The above reward will only be paid on condition that the said full information be communicated to the company before the 1st day of March, 1876.

BY ORDER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Offices of Company, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad st., London, England; No. 16 Broad st., New-York, United States of America.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....5:06 | Moon rises..4:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:44 | Gov. Island..5:33 | Hell Gate....8:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Austin, Stevens, Fernandina, via Port Royal, Herm. Gelpcke; Geo. Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax, N. S., Clark & Seaman.

Ships Magdala, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Eng., Snow & Burgess; St. Nicholas, Tobey, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Spielee, Bremen, Ger., H. Geipcke & Co.; Catharine Leed, (Br.,) Leed, Glasgow, Scotland, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Wave Queen, (Br.,) Wilson, Hamburg, Ger., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Stillman B. Allen, Taylor, Dunedin, Lyttleton, and Willington, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Virtaux, (Br.,) Masters, Bordeaux, Fr., C. W. Bertaux; Isaac Hall, Ryder, Glasgow, Scotland, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Tridente, (Aust.,) Rodosovich, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fremtiden, (Norw.,) Jergessen, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Gemsbok, Hall, Zanzibar, Africa, Arnold, Hines & Co.

Brigs B. S. Sheldon, Hays, Matanzas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Rosario, (Br.,) Aird, Liverpool, Eng., George F. Bulley; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Simmons, Point a Pitre, Guad., H. A. Vatable & Sons; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Roese, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Blanco, (Br.,) Foster, Liverpool, Eng., Snow & Burgess; Cambrian, Lewis, Glasgow, Scotland, John C. Seager.

Schrs. Almon Bird, Drinkwater, Havana, Cuba, H. P. Brown & Co.; Mary E. Mangam, Zeluff, Aguin, Hayti, Isaac R. Staples; Ben. Munsell, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Squire Bros.; Early Bird, Walsh, New-Haven, Conn., George F. Plymer; H. B. Griffin, McKenney, Miragoane, Hayti, B. J. Wenberg; Maud C., (Br.,) Rogers, Bridgetown Bar, Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 18, with naval stores and cotton to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Argosy, (of Salcomb,) Couch, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 11, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to George F. Builey. Crossed the equator Dec. 7 in lon. 34; touched at Hampton Roads for orders Jan. 3; Jan. 19, lat. 37 33, lon. 75 10, had a shift of wind with a fearful squall from N. W. lasting about five minutes, carrying away jibs; it was followed by strong winds for eighteen hours, veering to W. N. W.

Bark Frederick W. Carlon, (of Searsport,) Carlon, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Walsh & Field. Crossed the equator Dec. 28, in lon. 40; has had heavy northerly gales most of the passage; Dec. 24, lat. 9 20 S., lon. 33 20, spoke schr. Lemoine, from Boston, for Rio Janeiro, 33 ds. out.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Weyhausen, Hamburg 54 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig G. P. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Turner, Bermuda 16 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Jan. 11, lat. 33 08, lon. 69 47, spoke brig G. A. Coonan, (Br.,) from Leith, for Philadelphia. The G. P. S., originally from Cow Bay, put into Bermuda Nov. 5, dismasted, (before reported.)

Brig Emily, Morgan, of and 21 ds. from Belize, Honduras, with logwood to William Jex & Co.

Brig Sarah B., (of Halifax,) Townsend, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to F. C. Matthiesen & Weicher—vessel to C. B. Swain & Sons.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Flora M. Crowley, (of Machias,) Crowley, Milk River 15 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 13, in Crooked Island passage, spoke bark Adela, (Br.,) from San Domingo for Boston; same time passed schr. Matilda, (Br.,) at anchor, loading salt for New-York.

Schr. J. D. Robinson, (of Bath,) Glover, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Jan. 19, 75 miles S. of Five-Fathom Light-ship, in a heavy N. W. gale, lost two jibs.

Schr. Madawaska Maid, (of Gloucester,) Tupper, Grand Menan 9 ds., via Gloucester, with 220,000 herring to master.

Schr. H. H. Pitts, French, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Fannie, Jones, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Kate Newman, Newman, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. F. Smith, Harrison, Newport.
Schr. Ocean Queen, Mason, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Erie, Lynch, Norwich.
Schr. Vashti R. Gates, Coombs, New-Haven.
Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, New-Haven.

WIND.—Sunset, fresh, N. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; France, for London; ship Josephine, for Havre; barks Republik, for Bremen; Lelia Alice, for London; Sir Humphrey Davy, for Penzance; Panola, for Para; Jas. E. Brett, for Matanzas; brig Charlotte Buck, for Cardenas; schrs. John, for Havana; M. Slussman and C. P. Hall, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 20.—Arr. brigs Peri, (Br.,) Stevenson, St. John, N. B.; Faustina, Conanton, Limerick via St. Thomas; schrs. Henry J. May, Blackman, Philadelphia; A. R. Weeks, Farr, Portland.

Sld. 17th, brig Gambia, Tupper, N. of Hatteras; schrs. James A. Brown, Collins, do.; Ada F. Whitney, Williams, New-York.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Arr. brig Josie A. Devereaux, Higgins, Boston; schr. Pilot's Bride, Eldridge, New-York.

Sld. 20th, steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, Jan. 17.—Arr. schr. C. W. Lewis, Hupper, Portland; brig George Gilchrist, Orcutt, New-York; schrs. Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, do.; James A. Potter, Ogier, Philadelphia; A. L. Butler, Eaton, Boston; C. B. Paine, Hilyard, St. John, N. B.; brig Charlie, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Thomas.

Sld. 18th, brig Henry Trowbridge, Crocker, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 20.—Arr. brig Deborah S. Soule, Soule, Bucksport; 21st, schrs. The Star, Lynch, New-York; J. W. Scott, Walsh, do.

Cld. 20th, schr. Julia A. Merritt, Matanzas.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sld. Asto Giuseppe, Ella Moore, Scot's Bay, Her Majesty, Galveston, Alexander Mackenzie, Cupid, Kentuckian, A. B. Jones, Pearl, Hope, Rock.

Arr. Jan. 19, Prince of Wales, Minnie Campbell, (both in the Channel,) Scioto, Reunion, Mary Fisk, Alice Roy; Jan. 20, Nerea, River Queen, Tolomed, Alfred, (Capt. Gray,) Casma, James Kitchen, Edith Carmichael, Malta; Jan. 21, Anna, Acorn, Emilia, Gordon, (all four at Gloucester,) Annie Gondey, (at Deal,) Solafide, George Henry, Blomidon, Owego, Flora, Louisiana, Daisy, Borneo, Glenralloch, C. Neumann, Gaedebehn, Geo. Canning, Pomona.

The Norwegian bark Forsete, Capt. Mikklesen, which arr. at Liverpool to-day, from Wilmington, N. C., experienced gales on the passage and lost several sails and part of her cargo.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The White Star steam-ship Germanic arr. from Liverpool early this morning, and, after embarking passengers, sld. for New-York, at 10 o'clock.

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